

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1995-1996 8672

8574 HOUSE HEALTH EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES



Photo courtesy of The White House
Rebecca Whitmer (third from left) attends a presidential news conference during College Media Day in Washington. She represented the UAA campus newspaper, *The Northern Light*, during the March event.

W O R K I N G

to

L E A R N



Gotta pay for school, gotta pay for rent,
gotta pay for food!

This is the harried war cry of nearly every student at the University of Alaska Anchorage, a commuter campus where the average age of students is 27. Since money stopped growing on trees a long time ago, a job outside of school has become a necessity. Emerging from the biting Alaska cold and pre-dawn blackness comes Carrie Parker, her blue eyes squinting bravely into the glare of the fluorescent lights overhead. Her blond hair is pulled into a ponytail and she wears blue sweat pants, ready to be comfortable as she faces the the next few hours stocking shelves.

Parker, 21, is a full-time student who rises in the middle of the night so she can make it to her job at Costco, a local wholesale retailer. She works 25 hours each week. She's had the job for two years and says she makes "over \$10" an hour.

Parker's schedule seems like a marathon: wake up at 3 a.m., be at work by 4 a.m., get to class by 10 a.m., back home by 4 p.m., study, get to bed around 11 p.m.

BY

R E B E C C A
W H I T M E R

Four days a week she has classes and the other three she has work. Costco assistant general manager Kim Walden is one of Parker's bosses.

She says about 20 percent of the employees who work at the branch on Debarr and Boniface in Anchorage are college students. Most of these students work between 20 and 25 hours each week. In fact, Walden also worked at a Costco store while she was a student at San Francisco State University.

"The salary is great. It's easy to get benefits," she says, adding that shifts at Costco are extremely flexible. Pay starts at \$8.27 an hour after a 90-day probation period.

Walden says Parker's flexibility and willingness to help out are the reasons she's an exceptional employee.

"She gives a high percent (of work effort) every day," she says. "She's good with managing her time and she's real

thorough with what she does."

Parker is expecting straight A's this semester. She hopes her grades and the experience she'll get volunteering at a hospital next summer will land her in a Washington school where she can train to become a physical therapist. Ideally, she'd like her own practice treating children.

Corinna Williams, 27, is a nursing major who holds down two jobs while taking 16 credits. She works as a clerical employee on campus at Continuing and Professional Education for 10 hours each week. She also works for Portamedic Exams, an Anchorage business that gathers medical information for insurance purposes.

"When you have a test, you have to work, but you know you have to study," she says. "I think some students can work and go to school and do fine. But others can't."

Williams returned to UAA after

complications from gall bladder surgery left her unable to work as a secretary. Although her parents help her pay for her student housing and car insurance, she still needs a job to finance the rest of her expenses, such as gas and food.

Kristin Broyles is a freshman who spends a maximum of 25 hours a week surrounded by art and framing supplies as a manager of Gallerie Alaska. This full-time student's duties include buying and selling art and answering customers' questions.

Although her job schedule is adjustable, the 19-year-old psychology major says she can't afford to work fewer hours.

"I have a very flexible job, but I still have to work 20 hours in order to meet rent and bills," Broyles says. With her \$8.50 an hour job, she makes about \$600 each month. She says all of it goes toward rent, food and a car payment.

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THE BEST LONG-DISTANCE CHOICE
BY FAR.

Broyles also volunteers at the Anchorage Crisis Pregnancy Center on Fridays.

Some students at UAA are lucky enough to get a job in their chosen field. Leaning over "dummy sheets" for the next day's sports section, Casey Brogan momentarily furrows his brow in thought. Suddenly inspired, his pen moves rapidly across the layout pages.

Brogan, 25, is a part-time student who works a full-time and sometimes frustrating job as an editorial assistant for The Anchorage Daily News. For \$9.75 an hour, the journalism major writes headlines, edits copy, sizes photos and lays out pages for the sports section.

"I don't see a way out of going to school and working because there's no way I can pay bills without working full time," Brogan says.

On the plus side, he gets medical benefits and life insurance through the newspaper. And he says he loves his

job. His favorite part is being able to read sports for a living, Brogan says.

His goals for the next five and 10 years are the same: to fill a sports section every night. Finishing school is another story. He says he could finish in a year and a half if he carried a full load of credits.

"I took 15 credits and worked full time one semester," he says. "It just about killed me. By the end of the semester, I was a wreck." He hopes to graduate in five more semesters.

The cellular phone rings at 2 a.m., waking Eric Downing. A fire alarm is ringing in Building Six, ousting several sleepy students into the harsh winter night. Downing slips on a pair of wool socks and sandals and grabs a light blue backpack. In it is the log that he will fill out after he investigates the incident. It's gonna be a long night.

Downing, 23, is a Resident Adviser (RA) in UAA student housing. The English and journalism major says

being an RA pushes him closer to his goal of becoming a student administrator at a university.

"I need the experience because it's relevant to the field I'm going into," Downing says.

This is his second semester as an RA and his last semester as a UAA student. He will be graduated in May. Downing is in charge of keeping an eye on the residents of Building Five, one of six apartment buildings that house students. When he's "on-duty" an average of once a week, he's responsible for the entire housing unit for 24 hours.

As an RA, Downing gets free housing worth \$1,250 per semester and \$225 in salary each month. The biggest downside to the job is balancing school and work.

"There've been times I've been on duty and you've got papers due the next day. You get to bed at 3 a.m., to cherish those three hours of sleep and the fire alarm goes off, or someone gets

Lucy Cuddy Dining Room



Searching for an elegant and relaxing restaurant for lunch? The new Lucy Cuddy Dining Room provides a fine dining restaurant for the campus and a contemporary instructional facility for culinary arts students at UAA. The menu varies each semester and includes

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locked out," Downing said. "The hardest part for me is juggling the four classes I need to graduate, doing the RA job and having senioritis."

All students make choices when they get a job, even though it's usually their only way to afford school. Whether

they're waking up in the wee hours of the morning or looking at a blank page waiting for a burst of genius, the delicate balance between school and work causes many students to question their priorities. Sometimes sacrificing the grade is the only way to bring home the bacon. ↗



Photo by Tad Bartimus, © True North
Whitmer celebrated her 21st birthday and won her first Alaska Press Club Award April 8 at the Anchorage Museum of Art and History.

A Skagway Summer

When I think back to the beginning of that summer, my back aches.

This is because my first flash of memory begins with me looking up, from an incredibly hard futon, at an enormous framed photo of

The Skagway News taken more than 100 years ago.

After all, I was now the summer intern for this tiny newspaper set in a town with a year-round population of about 700 people. In the summer, the population balloons to 1,200 folks to accommodate the massive tourism industry. Most buildings, because Skagway has never sustained a large-scale fire, boast facades more than a century old from a different boom — the gold rush.

Jeff Brady, the editor of what I came to affectionately call *The Skag Rag*, put me in a room adjacent to the newsroom, complete with card table, television and closet. Although this had been his closet and entryway until the day I arrived, its tight dimensions were perfect for me. It made me feel like a lean reporter who needed little except her notepads and pens.

Reporting from a small town was tough and it gave me insights I wouldn't have experienced if I had worked for a larger newspaper. When Jeff hired me he told me I would be doing most of the writing. I found solace in the workload, which usually ended up being eight or nine stories in each issue. In Skagway, there are no malls or movie theaters. Being 20, the workload wasn't that bad. In fact, it was downright comforting.

However, I was thankful for my experience on *The Northern Light*, UAA's campus newspaper. If I hadn't had that writing experience I would have been lost in

Skagway. Because I learned to consider my internship a constant learning experience there, I wasn't devastated when Jeff was critical of my writing or my lack of worldliness. I just considered it part of the learning process and didn't take it personally.

I got a candid look at the inner workings of Skagway's local government and the people who ran it. Every other Thursday night I sat on the butt-numbing wooden benches to cover the city council. For these local stories, I didn't have to deal with slick politicians or PR people, but ordinary folks who had lives outside of the council.

Because there was no staff until the very end of the summer, I was able to see the paper from conception to birth. Jeff was the layout and photo editor and the publisher. I was the only full-time reporter and I proofread all the copy. On the other Thursdays, I watched it come hot off the presses at *The Whitehorse Star*, 150 miles away.

After we folded the newspapers and slapped on the address labels, we went into a three-day stupor until the next week, when the research and writing began again.

It was the best summer I ever had. It's gonna be hard to top it. Although I look forward to the day I will have a more permanent job, I will never forget being a temporary reporter interning in a place that's a thriving town only 120 days a year. And every time I think of it my back will ache. ↗

rebecca whitmer



Whitmer's Second Place Alaska Press Club award from *The Skagway News*.

L E A R N I N G

People make choices every day. Some, more than others, guide a person onto the right path. Two decisions changed my life more than any others. The first was when I made an Alaska turn in Ohio. I was on my way to Washington after graduating from the American School of Paris in France in 1979. My plan was to ride a motorcycle to Seattle, find a job, build a house and go to a university.

I had stopped in Columbus to say hello to a few friends and while there my friend Dave filled me full of Alaska stories. By the time I left, I had traded my 750 cc, three piston, two-stroke, water-cooled Water Buffalo Suzuki for half-ownership in a Volkswagen Camper Special with jerry cans, two studded snows tires and a canoe on top. My traveling compadre, Dave "Too Tall" Kocher, and I were ready for Alaska.

Our plan was a winter vacation in Healy with one of Dave's friends. Three months, 12,000 miles and a set of chains later we found out that the wind blows very strong where the Nenana River cuts through the Alaska Range.

We were doing just fine when the wind hit. Unfortunately, the combination of icy road and extra height sent our van swirling around and around.

Just as the van was slowing to a stop the back right wheel slipped off the shoulder of the road. It didn't even have time to teeter before it rolled to the bottom of a 60-foot gorge and ended up on top of the canoe.

Fortunately, no one was hurt so we promptly climbed back up to the highway and thumbed our way 15 miles south to the Healy Roadhouse where we spent our last \$14. What a vacation! Dave took a job as a bartender and I worked for room and board at a liquor store.

So why did I stick around? Healy was my dream come true. The big

wide open space of the Interior, one state trooper for 40 miles either way on the Parks Highway, minimal taxes, no neighbors and no building permits, inspectors, codes or paperwork. This was the place for me.

Being a non-conformist and not believing in formal education slowed me from making my second big decision. It took me a long time to decide to go to college because I was having so much fun and learning new skills everyday. Life was an adventure and I was experiencing it. But there was this little voice inside me that always said "go to university."

First, my plan was to build a house, find a job and buy another vehicle. Healy was a good place to do this, but there were hazards that helped strengthen my second choice.

In 1981, while helping a friend fix a flat backhoe tire, I leaned over the tire to do something to the air valve. The tire exploded and blew through the 16-foot garage roof, taking me part of the way. I still don't remember the helicopter ride to the hospital.

In 1985, I started working at the Usibelli Coal Mine. A couple of years after that, I knew that working in ex-

trême cold was not good for my permanent injuries. I vowed to start college before I turned 30.

After I'd made that decision, others got easier. My vision of how big my house was going to be came into perspective; small, economical and no payments. I scrounged most of its parts from other buildings in the area. Lumber came from a friend who had



Photo by M. Wang, © True North

James W. Sharp looks toward the Nenana River from the roof of his house in Healy.

some left over after building his own house. He had torn down an old hotel and used what he needed. I hauled off the rest. I traded hours of dry wall hanging, roto-tilling and sweat labor to use a friend's spray foam insulating equipment and some electric tools. He

by james w. sharp

L E S S O N S

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built my oak staircase. That was in 1983. I'm still looking for deals.

My small house has served my purposes well. Its super insulation and geodesic design keeps heating costs low. Even when it's 60 below zero, my monthly bill is no more than \$50. And there are no mortgage payments. To top it off, the scenery is awe-inspiring. From the unfinished porch on the roof, I can see the Nenana and Healy River valleys, the Dry Creek Valley, Jumbo Dome mountain and the Alaska Range. At times, the reds, oranges and magentas of the long, summer sunsets paint my bedroom walls. For the most part, the house is finished. The only major drawbacks right now are that it is 250 miles away from UAA and has no indoor plumbing.

To get reliable transportation I traded a deep well pump, a Cushman track vehicle, two 1973 Toyota Land Cruisers and a rifle for the down pay-

ment on a two-year-old 1985 Toyota Forerunner. I paid it off fast. May it last me until I graduate in 1996.

The support from the owners of the Usibelli Coal Mine, its management staff and my Teamster co-workers of my university endeavors has been great. They let me work like mad during summer vacation and at Christmas break. I take the job that's left over after everybody else has had their pick, although at times pumping water at 30 below zero is the most frustrating thing I have ever done in my entire life.

So how did a nonconformist miner/gopher become a journalism and public communications major? I decided that whatever I do in life I will need to speak and write "more better." Whether I am going to sit in a truck and think up coal miner stories, start an eco-friendly bed and breakfast near Denali Park in my dome home, or help Joe Usibelli sell Alaska's clean coal I will

still need good communication skills.

When I started classes I was not sure which branch I would focus on. My two big choices — moving to Alaska and going to UAA — have taken me down many good paths. With my parents gone and my sister in eastern Canada, the friends and experiences I have acquired in Alaska constitute the biggest portion of my life. Now I look forward to showing my friends at the Usibelli Coal Mine, the journalism department and my family my UAA diploma. ♦



Photo by Michael R. Dudash, © True North
Sharp heads to class at UAA.

Home For Now

Cultures Converge

by celeste johnson



Photo by Bill Roth, © Anchorage Daily News
UAA's ski team has several international students including Zuzana Razusova (left) and Stephane Mongellaz

She's active, she's popular, she's funny, she's pretty and she's the Homecoming Queen. Often one thinks of the Homecoming Queen as the All-American girl-next-door. At the University of Alaska Anchorage, the current Homecoming Queen is a South American version of the girl-next-door.

Grisel Perozo is from Lagunillas, Venezuela.

"When I first got here I felt a little intimidated," she says, speaking in her fast, rolling Latin accent. "It was hard at the beginning because I don't know much English. Sometimes I feel kind of sad. I miss my classmates. At home I was very outgoing, but here, I was a little bit shy. My first English class, all my classmates were Japanese or Korean. I was the only Hispanic so it was very hard for me."

Perozo came to Anchorage almost three years ago and she is one of approximately 180 foreign students attending UAA in full-time degree programs. The opportunity to study in another country is very appealing and students come for many reasons. For now, Anchorage is their home away from home.

"The main reason why I came is because part of my family is here," Perozo says. "I have two sisters and one brother here. My sister gave me the opportunity. They have really helped me a lot. I was the only one who didn't speak much English, except my parents, no? They wanted me to study here."

In addition to her duties as Homecoming Queen, Perozo is very active as a member of the Association for Latin America and Spanish Students (ALASS) and an avid supporter of Seawolves basketball. "I always go to all the basketball games. I love basketball," she exclaims.

Perozo is proud of her Hispanic heritage and has met many new friends who share her cultural identity. "I think ALASS has helped me to be even more outgoing. We are 52 members in only two years since we started. When we are together we feel like we are in our own countries even though we are from Spain, South America and Central America. We are like a family."

The 24-year-old education major is driven by a simple philosophy: "If another student made it, why not me?" she asks.

"So far I've been doing great and everyone is proud. I've been working hard and I am getting a good educa-



"I feel that everything is possible no matter what, even if you don't know the language," said Grisel Perozo

*Photo by Michael R. Dulash, © The Northern Light.
1994 Homecoming Queen Grisel Perozo*

tion. If I go back to my country and I speak English, I can get a good job easily."

Katya Zazykova from Moscow, Russia, agrees.

"I can go back to my country and get a good job because an American education is really valued there," Zazykova says.

But Zazykova was attracted to Alaska for reasons besides family and future career success. "I like to see different people from different cultures," she says. The quiet 19-year-old has visited France, Germany, Poland, Turkey, and Libya with her family. She feels very lucky to be here.

"My family has really good friends here. I live in their house and they pay for my education."

Living with an American family has helped Zazykova to refine the English she learned in high school, while providing a comfortable and nurturing environment.

"She's considerably less shy than when she first came," says Suzanne Beacham, Zazykova's host mother. "I think she's adapted really well to UAA. She likes American things: clothes, music, television. She's a 4.0 student." The

lifestyle differences are vast.

"Moscow is a huge city. Everyone is always in a hurry, running. Here it's slow and peaceful. I like it so far," says Zazykova.

"People [in Anchorage] seem to be so nice. Everybody smiles and says hello. It makes you feel good. In Moscow, they're nice to people whom they know. But no one knows

me here and they smile and ask how I'm doing," she says. "I think that it will change my perception, the way I see things and the way I think. I think it will change how I relate to people in everyday life on a personal level."

Zazykova's favorite things about UAA are telephone registration and the flexibility of instructors.

Although Zazykova has met only one other student from Moscow in Anchorage, there are at least 65 Russian students at UAA. The exact numbers are hard to pinpoint because Enrollment Services only tracks those students in full-time degree programs who are in Alaska on student visas. Many are from the Russian Far East. They speak the same language but have little in common with their neighbors 3,700 miles to the west in Moscow.

Natasha Dokukina's situation is unique for most international students. She shares a two-bedroom apartment with Diana Gorbunova, Zaira Tetakaieva and Natasha Romanova. Four male colleagues live in the apartment next door. All are from Magadan.

Sponsored by the Administration of Magadan, they are participants in a special education program. Because Magadan is one of Anchorage's sister

cities there are arrangements between UAA's School of Business and institutes in the eastern Siberian city that allow their students to attend UAA as Alaska residents. The regional government pays for tuition and provides \$300 a month in living expenses for each student. Nina Volkova, a visiting friend, says, "I probably know like 80 students here from Russia," though many are Alaska residents and just taking classes part time.

"Here I live as a Russian, our boys live next door, I speak in Russian, read Russian books and we go to friends or the LRC (Learning Resource Center) to watch Russian movies but we haven't many," Dokukina says. "We love it, like at home because we are all together," adds Tetakaieva. "Here, we mountain ski at Alyeska, sledding down, watching movies, the last one is 'The Lion King.'"

They enjoy more freedom than they have in their hometown.

"The main problem with what we all think is we haven't enough communication with Americans except in university. So our English is not so good. We are surprised that many Americans want to speak Russian, sometimes even professors say 'how it sounds in Russian?'" says Dokukina.

Marcus Holmquist says he doesn't have a language problem in Alaska even though he is from Sweden. He even sings with the Anchorage Opera and Concert Chorus.

"In Sweden, English is mandatory starting in third grade. I spoke English for 10 years before I came here.

"My grandparents have lived here for 35 years, they are citizens. I was working as a bus driver in Karlstad (but) I wanted to change direction. You know, after 15 years one could get very

bitter driving a bus. Why not go to the United States?" says Holmquist.

In Karlstad, "I had a nice apartment and I left quite a few friends behind but I think coming here has been beneficial for me in the long run. I have more options in choosing a job and I've learned a lot about people," he says.

He is in his third year as a major in international business management at UAA. Holmquist intends to use his degree back in Europe. Because he is in the United States on a student visa he is "not allowed to stay here after 1997 unless I get married and I wouldn't get married for that reason."

One very attractive reason international students come to the United States is athletic scholarships.

Downhill skier Stephane Mongellaz from Val d'Isere, France, had his choice of Boulder, Colorado; Denver, Colorado; or Salt Lake City, Utah. He ended up in Anchorage.

"I wanted to escape as far as possible (from the European competition). When I decided to leave it was late in the summer. I would have to wait one year to compete because I had not my TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) score. I wanted an interesting school in the West Coast and to have good studies," he says.

Mongellaz got a full scholarship at UAA but had a few problems with transfer credits. "There are a lot of different rules," he says. "If my application didn't go through I would have wasted one year. If you are thinking you can get a degree in two years and they tell you it will take two to four years, it is not good news."

Now in his third semester as a marketing major, he wasn't looking forward to repeating lower division courses. "In Europe, a high school diploma is good enough to transfer general requirements at the university level."

Like many students venturing out right after high school, Nuno Castro was anxious to get his feet wet. But he meant it literally. After applying to 10 colleges all over the United States for a swimming scholarship, he heard about UAA from a friend.

Castro, a 22-year-old business management major from Lisbon, Portugal, came to Alaska because it was "the best deal." He is competing for UAA on a full scholarship, and after four years he still likes it. "It's kind of quiet, not much going on. That's nice. It's good for studying, not too many distractions."

There are no collegiate athletics in Europe. "If you want to compete, you join a club," he says.

Castro likes American universities so much he plans to attend graduate school in the United States.

He admits he sometimes misses home, but "if I do I call — collect."

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Call It Serendipity



Photo by Celeste Johnson, © True North

Hidetaka Mochizuki in his diving equipment.

"When I landed I saw a couple of buildings, moving cars and I thought 'Jesus, it's a city.'" Hidetaka Mochizuki was surprised by his new surroundings. It was a long way from the island paradise of Palau.

"It was a mistake," says the smiling 25-year-old art major. It was almost like he stumbled over Alaska while on his way to the South Pacific. Call it serendipity. Originally from Shizuoka, Japan, Mochizuki hadn't planned to come to Anchorage; he hadn't planned to study in the United States at all.

Derailed by appendicitis, Mochizuki missed the annual entrance examination all Japanese high school students must pass to attend a university.

A friend who taught English at his father's company suggested he go to the United States. "Dad say 'you got to go. It's a nice place,'" he remembers. Seattle had so many Japanese

people Mochizuki found that his English didn't improve. So he left. He didn't like the West Coast, either. He didn't feel welcome at the Ivy League colleges near Boston so he settled in New York City. After a couple of years and two muggings there, Mochizuki decided it was time to move on.

Vacationing in Florida, he learned to scuba dive and snorkel. Instantly he knew that this was the hobby for him. But since his father was paying for his education and living expenses, Mochizuki knew that dad would not agree to a relocation to Florida.

While studying his map he discovered the United States territory of Palau, a tiny island midway between Guam and the Philippines. He was looking for a place to go to school, practice his English and maybe get in some dive time. There is a college there but it has no phone and because of some confusion about the address, his application was returned.

It was August and Mochizuki was getting nervous. Re-examining his options, he noticed Alaska. "It must be interesting," Mochizuki reasoned. "I will stay there one year then move. I think it will be a good experience for me. I'll get tough."

Mochizuki didn't know what to expect. "I thought of Eskimo people and igloos." He's been in Anchorage almost six years now.

"It's too late to go to another place. Dad said I don't have any more options, so I'm stuck here," Mochizuki says with nonchalance.

Mike Germany, a diving instructor at Sunshine Sports, says: "In the last three years I haven't had a student as devoted to diving as Hidetaka." Challenge stimulates Mochizuki. Not only is it evident in his favorite pastime, it also is reflected in his determination to get his bachelor's degree in a second language. He plans to graduate from UAA in 1996. ↗

celeste johnson

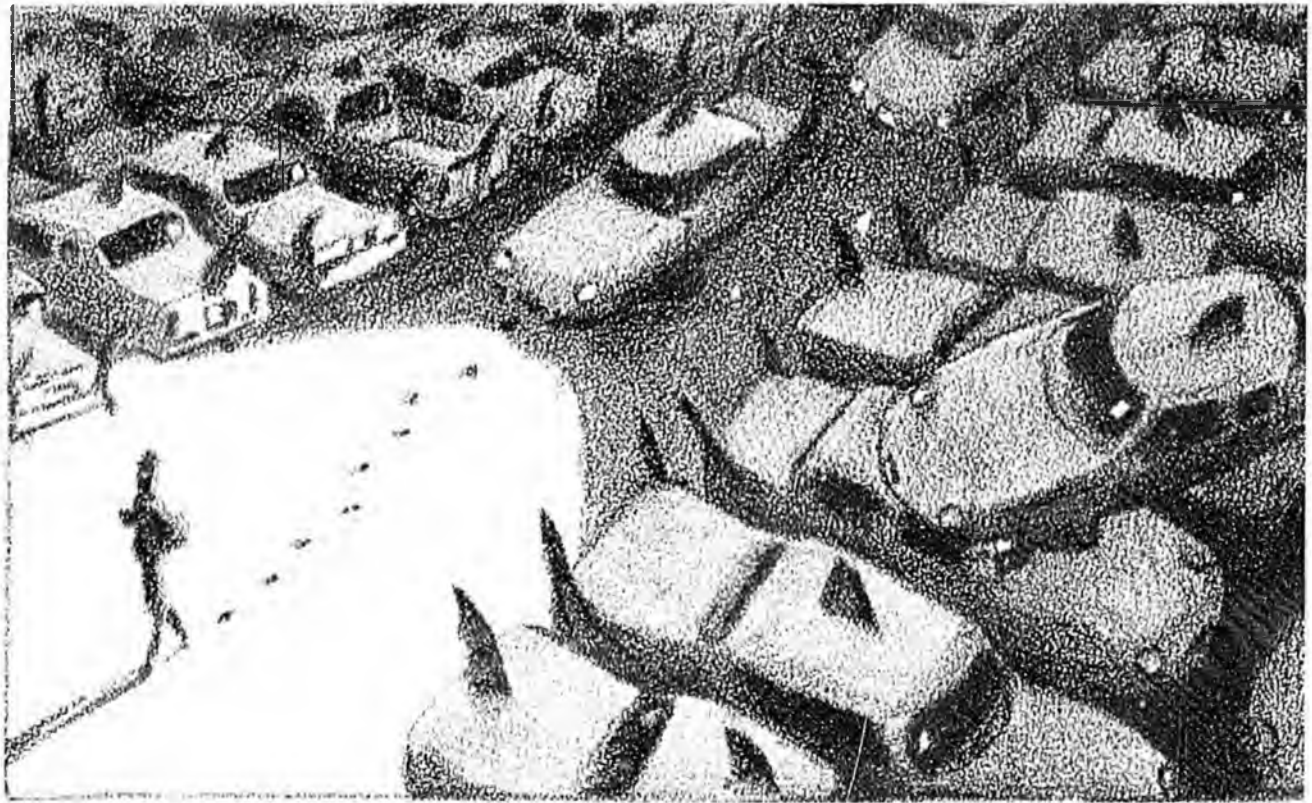


Illustration by Kevin Hugensieker, ©True North

Parking Sharks

So Many Cars, So Few Spaces

It's dark, it's snowing and it's cold. You trudge to the parking lot from your last class of the day and you're greeted by a sea of silent white lumps. The only sound is the crunch of snow under your feet as you wander aimlessly, struggling to remember where you parked. The wind blows through tunnels of cars and pushes its way through the layers of clothing. You peer helplessly through the snowflakes. No luck -- they all look the same.

You feel uneasy, as if something is following you. Then you hear it. DUN-DUH, Dun-Duh, Dun-Duh, Dun-Duh, Dun-Duh, dun-duh, dun-duh ... Arrrrgh! The parking sharks! They've followed you -- lurking, posturing, waiting and probably late for class. Now they've surrounded you and they want your parking space. They approach from every di-

rection, their blinkers on and their headlights flashing.

With more than 14,000 vehicles registered to park at UAA and just 3,500 spaces to put them in, parking is a perilous adventure. During his Fall Convocation Speech, Chancellor

by paula m. story

Edward Lee Gorsuch said UAA students, faculty and staff are not issued a parking permit, they're issued a hunting permit. It's common for space-seekers to follow students from the sidewalk to their cars in order to find a spot. Often, the sharks are protective of their prey and they aggress-

sively cut off any competitors who try to move in.

"I've done it," says Rhonda Tarantino, a full-time elementary education student. "Sometimes it seems like you just have to or you're never going to get a spot. I think they really just need more parking."

It's usually too cold for students to walk or ride bikes to school, "unless you're one of those hard-core outdoor people," Tarantino says.

As a part-time student who drives to school, Rose Nuñez hunts for spaces in lot K and in front of the Eugene Short Building.

"Usually, I roll down the window and ask somebody if they want a ride to their car, especially if it's really cold out," she says.

Nuñez says she has noticed a

whole language of parking lot hand signals and facial gestures. Drivers give them and so do students walking to their cars. Sometimes students simply go to their cars to retrieve something or switch books between classes. A back-and-forth head gesture and waving of the hands signals "no, I'm not leaving," she says.

Most students are an auto-autonomous breed. "Nearly everyone at UAA commutes," says Parking Manager Ann Fletcher. How else would they get to school? Only a few brave souls will strap chains to the tires of their mountain bikes, ski or snowshoe alongside drivers with permafrost on the brain, or brave the chest-high snow berms along every city bus route. Parking for dog sleds hasn't been installed on campus yet.

Sanya Bailey is the exception. She makes a 20-minute trek to campus at least three days each week.

"I don't have a car so I don't have to worry about parking and I'm glad," she says. "My roommate used to try to park at Building K and I rode with her. It was horrible." She says she's fortunate to live fairly close to campus and doesn't miss dealing with icy roads or parking.

"But the moose," she says "they bother me. Anything else I can handle -- snow, cold -- that's okay. But when I see a moose it's like, okay, be nice, nice moose, please be nice."

Moose wander the trails and parking lots of UAA in search of trees and brush to eat. It's part of living in Alaska and students, faculty and staff are urged to steer clear of them. Tragically, a man was trampled to death last Fall near the bookstore when he surprised a cow moose and her calf.

While the number of available parking spaces has decreased over the past few years, the price of permits has risen. This year, \$45 per semester or \$85 per year will get your chassis a prime spot in the lots near the Business Education Building, Building K, the Sports Center, the Campus Center, the library and the Administration Building.

For sourdoughs who prefer to hoof it, \$30 per semester or \$55 per year will buy you a cool walk from the far-North lot (halfway to Northern Lights

We Get Around

The modes of transportation for UAA students and faculty are as varied as their goals and lives. While a great many drive to school, others — by choice or necessity — walk, bike, ski, ride the bus or even fly to attend classes each week.

Sean Leonard, a UAA student who is studying foreign languages, rides his bike to school every day. "I just can't imagine driving," he says. "Besides, it takes too much time to find a parking spot."

Fred Hveding, a chemistry major, and Eric Henry, a civil engineering major, are roommates who ride their bikes to school from campus housing. Hveding says he's currently walking because he has a flat — the result of screws he puts in his tires for traction. Henry says he gets his exercise and saves money by biking, but the drawbacks are unaware drivers during the dark winter months and "black stripes down your back" from springtime breakup.

Monday through Friday Clay Nunnally, professor of English, makes the hour-plus drive up Turnagain Arm and returns home each evening to Girdwood.

"Unfortunately, since school is largely in the winter here, it does get a bit nerve wracking," he admits. Nunnally says the avalanches that occur frequently in late winter and early spring usually happen in the afternoon. "So unfortunately, I'm trapped on this side," he says laughing. "I take it as God's sign for me to have some fun so I go to the (Hotel) Captain Cook and check in."

Rather than commute, Michele Williams, a nursing student who will be graduated in May, decided to temporarily move to Anchorage from Fairbanks. She says it was the only way to complete her degree. "It's a six- to eight-hour drive, depending upon the road conditions, so that was out of the question," she says. The decision to move was easier on her than her husband, an Air National Guard pilot who now commutes to work in Fairbanks.

Jody Wilks is another nursing student who moved from Fairbanks to Anchorage to complete her degree — but she was not able to bring her family with her. "I was always a stay-at-home mom with both my kids and I had to give that up," she says. She's not sure if she would do the same thing again but says she's happy to be graduated in May after four semesters in UAA's nursing program.

Dave Worrell rides the bus everywhere — to work, to school, to the store. He says the cost for a student pass, \$60 per semester, is about the same as a prime semester parking permit and he enjoys the chance to relax. "A lot of days I think that I'm really lucky not to have to drive," says Worrell. "I can sit and read and catch up on my homework." ↗

paula m. story



Photo by James W. Sharp, © True North
Mary Gasperlin saves boarding time by taking the scenic ride.

Boulevard) and a spot at the opposite end of campus beyond the Arts Building (we're talking lower Chugach Mountains here!)

Greg Debnam, a full-time biology major, says that's where he knows he can always find a spot. "I'm resigned to parking in the very back lot and walking," he says. "I'd rather do that than circle around." He says he doesn't blame those who don't want to traipse across a dark, icy parking lot and estimates that he's been followed to his car at least three times each week.

Two years ago, parking services added a new option to help folks who have more than one car. If you want to slap down an additional \$10, you can get a hanging permit and swap stickers to another car if yours dies or is overrun by empty latte cups. Debnam says he chose that option, but often forgets to switch the hanging permit.

Parking Director Trig Trigliano says his department has worked to accommodate parking needs by develop-

ing meters, 15-minute loading-zone spaces and squeezing extra slots in anywhere it can. But the bottom line, he says, is that parking expansion is limited by the layout of UAA -- it's situated on a long skinny piece of land that leaves little room for vehicles.

Walking from the Arts Building on the east side of campus to Building K on the west side of campus is a brisk 15-minute workout. Sure, part of the trip can be made inside through the connecting spines, but the outdoor portions are not pleasant when it's hovering just above zero, there's a 30 mph wind and it's snowing sideways. Ultimately, Trigliano hopes a shuttle service will be developed.

Nuñez says she is afraid to leave her night classes and walk to her car alone. "At night I don't feel safe," she says. "If they had a shuttle service I wouldn't have any problem parking far away."

Fletcher says the West Parking Lot near Building K earns the title of most

desired lot. "Everyone wants to park there," she says. The recent move of the Nursing and Health Sciences Department to the building has only increased the problem, and if the Wendy Williamson Auditorium holds an event during prime parking hours students may as well forget parking anywhere near the west side of campus.

As the weather warms, more and more students are skipping their classes, which alleviates the parking problem until finals week. By then the sharks -- tired, cranky and hungry -- will return to swim in and around the Buick-sized pot holes that are a sign of springtime in Anchorage.

For the time being, part of going to school at UAA means living the real Alaska experience -- long winters and cold, dark, snowy walks to an ice 'n snow-covered car. Wouldn't it be nice if the sharks would learn to start your car and scrape off the windows? ❖

To succeed in business, you have to start with the right mix.



Cook Inlet Region, Inc. represents more than just one element of Alaska's Native heritage. Our shareholders are a mix of Eskimos, Aleuts, and Indians from every region of Alaska.

And whether we are investing in natural resource development, real estate, maintenance and construction services, or broadcast communications, we rely on the unique blend of heritage and experience that makes up CIRI.

So when someone asks the secret of our success, we like to say our diversity is our strength.

CIRI
Cook Inlet Region Inc.

'Wolf Dreams

by numo v. castro

When some people think of UAA athletes they imagine dim-witted jocks who go to school for free, get away with anything and breeze through their classes with little effort. But as a scholar athlete on exchange from Portugal, I see what I believe is the real side of the University of Alaska Anchorage's Seawolves. We are dedicated students who enhance our academic experience through exercise, scholarship and community service.

Seawolf athletes boast an overall grade point average of 3.0 -- higher than the general student population at UAA, says assistant athletic director Dede Allen. The number of academic All-American athletes varies from about five to 10 each year.



**UAA Athletes Inspire
Alaska Youth**

Good Job, Graduates.

Now quit playing around and get to work.

PORCARO BLANKENSHIP
A D V E R T I S I N G

"Outreach games" -- home games played at other Alaska locations such as Barrow, Kenai or Juneau -- bring athletes to towns that rarely have the opportunity to experience college-level sports. Dave Mateer, UAA sports information director, says the program is very popular and is growing each year.

"Our athletes are looked upon as the equivalent of NBA stars in some of these communities," Mateer says. "It's really an important message that they can deliver to kids like that."

The clinics held after the games give athletes the chance to make a difference in a young person's life. "It was a dream for me to play college basketball," Allegra Stoetzel, a UAA basketball player, told a group of seventh graders. "Your dreams can come true if you work hard enough."

Women's basketball coach Jerry McLaughlin says the teams usually spend the day after an away game talking to students in elementary and high schools. "The focus of the conversations are the importance of staying in school, getting good grades, staying away from drugs and, of course, the importance of exercising."

Many athletes participate in elementary school reading programs and chaperone dances at a youth shelter while coaches and administrators sponsor youth banquets and projects such as "National Women in Sports Day."

The Seawolf represents a mythical sea creature whose origin is linked with the Tlingit Indians. The legend of the Seawolf is that anyone who is fortunate enough to see one will be the recipient of good luck. But to many

young people around the state, this symbol represents a chance to set goals and reach their dreams. And those of us who actually get to be a Seawolf may be the luckiest ones of all. ↗



True North Look For It In 1996



Photo by Michael R. Dudash ©



Request for Matching Funds to Endow the Atwood Chair of Journalism at the University of Alaska Anchorage

The University of Alaska Anchorage is requesting a **one-time** \$1 million appropriation in the FY95 UA Capital Budget to match already committed private money that will endow the Atwood Chair of Journalism.

- This capital request matches a commitment of an additional \$1/2 million made by Robert B. Atwood towards making the Atwood Chair of Journalism permanent. Since 1980 he has funded the Chair at UAA with annual grants totaling more than \$1.2 million. The latest \$1/2 million will bring his total contribution to \$1.7 million.
- This funding by private and public money will establish the existing Chair in Journalism in the Department of Journalism and Public Communications (JPC) as a **permanent self-supporting** faculty position.
- The Journalism Chair is a revolving chair that attracts a new nationally known journalist every one or two years. This expert provides a fresh perspective for students and regular faculty and renews department energy.
- The Journalism Chair is a teaching professorship which carries a regular, heavy teaching load. In addition, the professor works with the professional communications community and is available as a resource for community needs.
- There are 250 students currently enrolled in the JPC program which graduates between 30 and 40 students each year. The Alaska job market for these students includes newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations, video and audio production firms, public relations departments and advertising agencies. A conservative estimate is that 500 jobs turn over annually in the job market. A substantial number of these positions are entry level.
- The Journalism and Public Communications Department is one of only 90 out of 360 to qualify as a nationally accredited program in mass communications. In two years it will come under intense scrutiny as it undergoes the reaccreditation process. Permanent establishment of the Chair will lend the department great credibility and prestige at a critical time.
- Distinguished professorships and chairs are used at major universities as a fiscally viable way to create **pockets of excellence**. They attract distinguished faculty with national reputations to work with students and regular faculty. As the first endowed chair financed by private and public money, it will be an excellent model to challenge the private sector in Alaska to support future professorships.
- The JPC Professional Advisory Council strongly endorses the proposed matching fund endowment for the Atwood Chair of Journalism. This Council, composed of Alaska professionals in the communications field, has monitored and assisted the Journalism and Public Communications program since 1984 when the Chancellor established it as advisory to him. The members are actively working with Chancellor Donald Behrend and the JPC faculty to make the Chair permanent.
- State legislatures are increasingly establishing chairs for distinguished professors by challenging private donors to match state funds. The Chair is a proven entity that has been funded annually by Mr. Atwood. It has a successful thirteen-year track record. *It is now time to endow the Chair and make it permanent.*

Professional Advisory Council

Serving

The University of Alaska Anchorage
Department of Journalism and Public Communications

March 11, 1995

Dear Anchorage Caucus Member,

Public/Private partnerships and "budget discipline" are on everyone's lips these days. We'd like to tell you about a 15-year success story that represents the best of both.

The Robert B. Atwood Chair of Journalism at the University of Alaska Anchorage represents the very kind of successful public/private partnership that can help Alaska maximize its education dollars in the future.

Robert B. Atwood has funded this nationally recognized chair for the past 15 years with personal contributions totaling \$1.3 million. Through this generosity, prestigious journalists from around the country have taught such courses as advanced reporting and ethics at UAA, sharing their practical, real-life experiences—real training for real jobs that await graduates now. UAA students have won numerous national honors and directly benefited from industrial contacts under the Atwood Chair's mentorships.

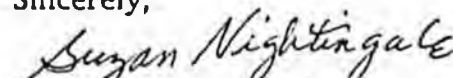
Mr. Atwood has now pledged an additional \$500,000 to match a \$1 million state capital appropriation that would endow the chair permanently. Such an advantageous agreement—nearly \$2 million in private money for \$1 million in state funds—could be a statewide model for other educational partnerships.

We know this is a tough year—which is exactly why we hope you support the long-term economic wisdom of a one-time appropriation to fund a permanent position. (See UA Capital Budget, pp. 11, 12.)

In 10 years, the chair will pay for itself—at no further cost to the university nor the state. It will, in fact, save the state money by providing a faculty position that will be needed whether the chair is funded or not. This is "budget discipline" at its best.

But this golden opportunity is also fleeting. Mr. Atwood has quietly supported this program for 15 years, but he believes—and we agree—it is time for the state to match his commitment. We ask your support for this prudent and timely appropriation. Please feel free to call me at 274-3154 if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,


Suzan Nightingale, Chair

Al Bramstedt, Jr.
General Manager
KTUU-TV

Marnie Brennan
Director of Communications
ATU

Fuller Cowell
Publisher
Anchorage Daily News

Ron Duncan
President & CEO
GCI

A. G. Hiebert
Chairman/CEO
Northern Television, Inc.

Gary Lamar
Cinematographer/Director
Connections

Suzan Nightingale
Columnist
Anchorage Daily News

Mike Porcaro
Partner
Porcaro Blankenship
Advertising

Eileen Thompson
Communications Assistant
Anchorage Convention and
Visitors Bureau

SB

158

FISCAL NOTE

3

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Number: CSSB 158(L&C)
(S) Publish Date: 2-21-96

Revision Date: February 20, 1996 Department: Commerce and Economic Development
 Title: An Act relating to pharmacists and pharmacies. BRU: Occupational Licensing
 Component: Operations
 Sponsor: Senator Miller
 Requestor: Senate Rules COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1844

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

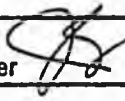
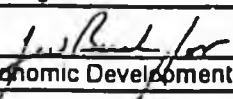
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 General Fund						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other 1091 Designated PR						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY 98) cost: \$ 0.0

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 CSSB 158(L&C) is a rewrite of the pharmacy statutes based on the Model State Pharmacy Act of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy (NABP). There are significant changes in the bill however, new funds are not required to implement the changes.

Prepared by: Jennifer Strickler, Administrative Officer 
 Division: Occupational Licensing
 Phone: 465-2144
 Date: February 20, 1996
 Approved by Commissioner: William L. Hensley 
 Agency: Commerce and Economic Development
 Date: 2-20-96

(7)

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Date Referred to Committee: February 22, 1996

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4/11/96

The HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES Committee considered:

CSSB 158(L&C) am

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 158(L&C) am

PHARMACISTS AND PHARMACIES

"An Act relating to pharmacists and pharmacies."

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute HCS CS SB 158(HES) the same title a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) CED 2-20-96

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	✓
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓	✓		
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE *Car Bunde*

9-LS0525R ✓
Lauterbach
4/9/96

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 158()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATOR MILLER

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to pharmacists and pharmacies."

2 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

3 * Section 1. AS 08.02.010(a) is amended to read:

4 (a) An acupuncturist licensed under AS 08.06, an audiologist licensed under
5 AS 08.11, a person licensed in the state as a chiropractor under AS 08.20, a dentist
6 under AS 08.36, a marital and family therapist licensed under AS 08.63, a medical
7 practitioner or osteopath under AS 08.64, a direct-entry midwife certified under
8 AS 08.65, a registered nurse under AS 08.68, an optometrist under AS 08.72, a
9 licensed [REGISTERED] pharmacist under AS 08.80, a physical therapist or
10 occupational therapist licensed under AS 08.84, a psychologist under AS 08.86, or a
11 clinical social worker licensed under AS 08.95, shall use as professional identification
12 appropriate letters or a title after that person's name which represents that person's
13 specific field of practice. The letters or title shall appear on all signs, stationery, or
14 other advertising in which the person offers or displays personal professional services
15 to the public. In addition, a person engaged in the practice of medicine or osteopathy

1 as defined in AS 08.64.380, or a person engaged in any manner in the healing arts who
2 diagnoses, treats, tests, or counsels other persons in relation to human health or disease
3 and uses the letters "M.D." or the title "doctor" or "physician" or another title that
4 tends to show that the person is willing or qualified to diagnose, treat, test, or counsel
5 another person, shall clarify the letters or title by adding the appropriate specialist
6 designation, if any, such as "dermatologist", "radiologist", "audiologist", "naturopath",
7 or the like.

8 * Sec. 2. AS 08.80 is amended by adding new sections to read:

9 Sec. 08.80.003. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY AS A PROFESSION. The
10 practice of pharmacy is declared to be a professional practice affecting the public
11 health, safety, and welfare and is subject to regulation and control in the public
12 interest. It is further declared to be a matter of public interest that only qualified
13 persons be permitted to engage in the practice of pharmacy, and to ensure the quality
14 of drugs and related devices distributed in the state.

15 Sec. 08.80.005. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE. It is the purpose of this chapter
16 to promote, preserve, and protect the public health, safety, and welfare by and through
17 the effective control and regulation of the practice of pharmacy.

18 * Sec. 3. AS 08.80.010 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

19 (b) An officer elected by the board serves a term of one year and may not
20 serve more than four consecutive full terms in a specific office.

21 * Sec. 4. AS 08.80.030 is repealed and reenacted to read:

22 Sec. 08.80.030. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD. (a) The board
23 is responsible for the control and regulation of the practice of pharmacy.

24 (b) In order to fulfill its responsibilities, the board has the powers necessary
25 for implementation and enforcement of this chapter, including the power to

26 (1) elect a president and secretary from its membership and adopt rules
27 for the conduct of its business;

28 (2) license by examination or by license transfer the applicants who are
29 qualified to engage in the practice of pharmacy;

30 (3) assist the department in inspections and investigations for violations
31 of this chapter, or of any other state or federal statute relating to the practice of

1 pharmacy;

2 (4) adopt regulations to carry out the purposes of this chapter;

3 (5) establish and enforce compliance with professional standards and
4 rules of conduct for pharmacists engaged in the practice of pharmacy;

5 (6) determine standards for recognition and approval of degree
6 programs of schools and colleges of pharmacy whose graduates shall be eligible for
7 licensure in this state, including the specification and enforcement of requirements for
8 practical training, including internships;

9 (7) establish for pharmacists and pharmacies minimum specifications
10 for the physical facilities, technical equipment, personnel, and procedures for the
11 storage, compounding, and dispensing of drugs or related devices, and for the
12 monitoring of drug therapy;

13 (8) enforce the provisions of this chapter relating to the conduct or
14 competence of pharmacists practicing in the state, and the suspension, revocation, or
15 restriction of licenses to engage in the practice of pharmacy;

16 (9) license and regulate the training, qualifications, and employment of
17 pharmacy interns and pharmacy technicians;

18 (10) issue licenses to persons engaged in the manufacture and
19 distribution of drugs and related devices.

20 * Sec. 5. AS 08.80.060 is amended to read:

21 Sec. 08.80.060. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD. The board shall meet at least
22 three times [ONCE] each year at the call of the president for the transaction of
23 business properly before it. The president shall also call the board into session when
24 requested in writing by at least two members. Meetings may be held telephonically
25 [THE SECRETARY SHALL GIVE AT LEAST 30 DAYS' WRITTEN NOTICE TO
26 ALL MEMBERS BEFORE A MEETING].

27 * Sec. 6. AS 08.80.070 is amended to read:

28 Sec. 08.80.070. QUORUM. Four members constitute a quorum for the
29 transaction of business. However, when the board meets for the purpose of examining
30 applications for licensure [REGISTRATION], three members of the board constitute
31 a quorum.

1 * Sec. 7. AS 08.80.110 is repealed and reenacted to read:

2 Sec. 08.80.110. QUALIFICATIONS FOR LICENSURE BY EXAMINATION.

3 An applicant for licensure as a pharmacist shall

4 (1) be fluent in the reading, writing, and speaking of the English
5 language;

6 (2) furnish the board with at least two affidavits from reputable citizens
7 that the applicant has known for at least one year attesting to the applicant's good
8 moral character;

9 (3) be a graduate of a college in a degree program approved by the
10 board;

11 (4) pass an examination or examinations given by the board or
12 acceptable to the board under the score transfer process administered by the National
13 Association of Boards of Pharmacy;

14 (5) have completed internship training or another program that has been
15 approved by the board or demonstrated to the board's satisfaction that the applicant
16 has experience in the practice of pharmacy that meets or exceeds the minimum
17 internship requirements of the board.

18 * Sec. 8. AS 08.80.116 is repealed and reenacted to read:

19 Sec. 08.80.116. INTERNSHIP AND OTHER TRAINING PROGRAMS. (a)

20 An applicant for licensure by examination shall obtain practical experience in the
21 practice of pharmacy concurrent with or after college attendance, or both, under terms
22 and conditions the board shall determine.

23 (b) The board shall establish licensure requirements for interns and standards
24 for internship or other training programs that are necessary to qualify an applicant for
25 the licensure examination and shall also determine the qualifications of preceptors used
26 in practical experience programs.

27 * Sec. 9. AS 08.80.120 is repealed and reenacted to read:

28 Sec. 08.80.120. GRADING AND CONTENT OF EXAMINATION. The

29 examination or examinations shall be prepared to measure the competence of the
30 applicant to engage in the practice of pharmacy. The board may employ, cooperate,
31 and contract with an organization or consultant in the preparation and grading of an

1 examination, but shall retain sole discretion and responsibility for determining which
2 applicants have successfully passed the examinations.

3 * Sec. 10. AS 08.80 is amended by adding new sections to read:

4 Sec. 08.80.145. RECIPROCITY; LICENSE TRANSFER. If another
5 jurisdiction allows licensure in that jurisdiction of a pharmacist licensed in this state
6 under conditions similar to those in this section, the board may license as a pharmacist
7 in this state a person licensed as a pharmacist in the other jurisdiction if the person

8 (1) submits a written application to the board on a form required by the
9 board;

10 (2) is at least 18 years of age;

11 (3) is of good moral character;

12 (4) possesses at the time of the request for licensure as a pharmacist
13 in this state the qualifications necessary to be eligible for licensure in this state;

14 (5) has engaged in the practice of pharmacy for at least one year or has
15 met the internship requirements of this state within the one-year period immediately
16 before applying for a license under this section;

17 (6) presents proof satisfactory to the board that the person is currently
18 licensed as a pharmacist in the other jurisdiction and does not currently have a
19 pharmacist license suspended, revoked, or otherwise restricted except for failure to
20 apply for renewal or failure to obtain the required continuing education credits;

21 (7) has passed an examination approved by the board that tests the
22 person's knowledge of Alaska laws relating to pharmacies and pharmacists and the
23 regulations adopted under those laws; and

24 (8) pays all required fees.

25 Sec. 08.80.147. RENEWAL OF LICENSURE. If a pharmacist fails to apply
26 for renewal of a license within five years from the expiration of the license, the person
27 must pass an examination for license renewal, except that a person who has continually
28 practiced pharmacy in another state under a license issued by the authority of that state
29 may renew an expired license in this state upon fulfillment of the requirements that
30 may be established by the board.

31 * Sec. 11. AS 08.80.150 is repealed and reenacted to read:

1 Sec. 08.80.150. TEMPORARY LICENSE. The board shall adopt regulations
2 regarding the issuance of a temporary license to practice pharmacy.

3 * Sec. 12. AS 08.80.155 is repealed and reenacted to read:

4 Sec. 08.80.155. EMERGENCY PERMIT. The board shall adopt regulations
5 regarding the issuance of an emergency permit to practice pharmacy.

6 * Sec. 13. AS 08.80.157 is repealed and reenacted to read:

7 Sec. 08.80.157. LICENSING OF FACILITIES. (a) A facility engaged in the
8 practice of pharmacy or in the manufacture, production, or wholesale distribution of
9 drugs or devices, and a pharmacy where drugs or devices are dispensed, shall be
10 licensed by the board, and shall renew the license at intervals determined by the board.
11 If operations are conducted at more than one location, each location shall be licensed
12 by the board.

13 (b) The board may by regulation determine the licensure classifications of
14 facilities and establish minimum standards for the facilities.

15 (c) The board shall establish by regulation the criteria that a facility must meet
16 to qualify for licensure in each classification. The board may issue licenses with
17 varying restrictions to facilities when the board considers it necessary to protect the
18 public interest.

19 (d) The board may deny or refuse to renew a license if it determines that the
20 granting or renewing of the license would not be in the public interest.

21 (e) Licenses issued by the board are not transferable or assignable.

22 (f) The board shall specify by regulation minimum standards for
23 responsibility of a facility or pharmacy that has employees or personnel engaged in the
24 practice of pharmacy or engaged in the manufacture, wholesale distribution,
25 production, or use of drugs or devices in the conduct of its business.

26 (g) A licensed facility shall report to the board

27 (1) permanent closing;

28 (2) change of ownership, management, location, or pharmacist-in-charge
29 of a pharmacy;

30 (3) theft or loss of drugs or devices as defined by regulations of the
31 board;

1 (4) conviction of an employee of violation of a state or federal drug
2 law;

3 (5) disasters, accidents, theft, destruction, or loss relating to records
4 required to be maintained by state or federal law;

5 (6) occurrences of significant adverse drug reactions as defined by
6 regulations of the board;

7 (7) other matters and occurrences the board may require by regulation.

8 (h) The board may suspend, revoke, deny, or refuse to renew the license of a
9 facility or pharmacy on the following grounds:

10 (1) the finding by the board of violations of a federal, state, or local
11 law relating to the practice of pharmacy, drug samples, wholesale or retail drug or
12 device distribution, or distribution of controlled substances;

13 (2) a felony conviction under federal, state, or local law of an owner
14 of the facility or pharmacy or of an employee of the facility or pharmacy;

15 (3) the furnishing of false or fraudulent material in an application made
16 in connection with drug or device manufacturing or distribution;

17 (4) suspension or revocation by federal, state, or local government of
18 a license currently or previously held by the applicant for the manufacture or
19 distribution of drugs or devices, including controlled substances;

20 (5) obtaining remuneration by fraud, misrepresentation, or deception;

21 (6) dealing with drugs or devices that are known or should have been
22 known to be stolen drugs or devices;

23 (7) dispensing or distributing drugs or devices directly to patients by
24 a wholesale drug distributor other than a pharmacy;

25 (8) violation of this chapter or a regulation adopted under this chapter.

26 (i) The board's regulations under (b) - (d) and (f) of this section may not
27 establish more stringent licensing requirements for the facilities governed by
28 AS 08.80.390 than are set out in AS 08.80.390.

29 (j) This section does not apply to the offices of physicians, osteopaths,
30 podiatrists, physician assistants, advanced nurse practitioners, dentists, veterinarians,
31 dispensing opticians, or optometrists.

1 * Sec. 14. AS 08.80.160 is amended to read:

2 Sec. 08.80.160. FEES. The Department of Commerce and Economic
3 Development shall set fees under AS 08.01.065 for the following:

- 4 (1) examination;
- 5 (2) reexamination;
- 6 (3) investigation for licensing by license transfer [CREDENTIALS];
- 7 (4) pharmacist license;
- 8 (5) temporary license;
- 9 (6) pharmacy technician [WHOLESALE DRUG DEALER] license;
- 10 (7) [RETAIL PHARMACY LICENSE];
- 11 (8)] pharmacy intern license [REGISTRATION];
- 12 (8) [(9)] emergency permit;
- 13 (9) [(10)] HOSPITAL PHARMACY LICENSE (INPATIENT AND
- 14 OUTPATIENT);
- 15 (11) HOSPITAL DRUG ROOM LICENSE (INPATIENT);
- 16 (12) NURSING HOME AND RELATED FACILITIES LICENSE FOR
- 17 INPATIENT DISPENSING;
- 18 (13)] license amendment or replacement;
- 19 (10) [(14)] registration or licensure of a facility classified under
- 20 AS 08.80.157(b) [PHARMACY LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE STATE].

21 * Sec. 15. AS 08.80 is amended by adding a new section to read:

22 Sec. 08.80.165. CONTINUING EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS. The board
23 shall establish requirements for continuing education in pharmacy that must be satisfied
24 before a license issued under this chapter may be renewed.

25 * Sec. 16. AS 08.80.261 is amended to read:

26 Sec. 08.80.261. GROUNDS FOR IMPOSITION OF DISCIPLINARY
27 SANCTIONS. The board may, after a hearing, impose a disciplinary sanction
28 authorized under AS 08.01.075 on a person licensed under this chapter when the
29 board finds that the licensee

- 30 (1) secured a license through deceit, fraud, or intentional
31 misrepresentation;

1 (2) engaged in deceit, fraud, or intentional misrepresentation in the
2 course of providing professional services or engaging in professional activities;

3 (3) advertised professional services in a false or misleading manner;

4 (4) has been convicted of a felony or has been convicted of another
5 [OTHER] crime that affects the licensee's ability to continue to practice competently
6 and safely;

7 (5) intentionally or negligently engaged in or permitted the performance
8 of patient care by persons under the licensee's supervision that does not conform to
9 minimum professional standards regardless of whether actual injury to the patient
10 occurred;

11 (6) failed to comply with this chapter, with a regulation adopted under
12 this chapter, or with an order of the board;

13 (7) is incapable of engaging in the practice of pharmacy with
14 reasonable skill, competence, and safety for the public because of [CONTINUED
15 TO PRACTICE AFTER BECOMING UNFIT DUE TO]

16 (A) professional incompetence;

17 (B) failure to keep informed of or use current professional
18 theories or practices;

19 (C) addiction or severe dependency on alcohol or a drug that
20 impairs the licensee's ability to practice safely;

21 (D) physical or mental disability; or

22 (E) other factors determined by the board;

23 (8) engaged in [LEWD OR IMMORAL] conduct involving moral
24 turpitude or gross immorality [IN CONNECTION WITH THE DELIVERY OF
25 PROFESSIONAL SERVICE TO PATIENTS];

26 (9) made a controlled substance available to a person except upon
27 prescription issued by a person licensed to prescribe controlled substances;

28 (10) was convicted of selling federal legend drugs without the
29 prescription of a person licensed to prescribe federal legend drugs;

30 (11) violated state or federal laws or regulations pertaining to [THE
31 PROVISION OF ADEQUATE SECURITY FOR DANGEROUS] drugs or

1 pharmacies:

2 (12) failed to report relevant information to the board about a
3 pharmacist or pharmacy intern that the licensee knew or suspected was incapable
4 of engaging in the practice of pharmacy with reasonable skill, competence, and
5 safety to the public;

6 (13) aided another person to engage in the practice of pharmacy
7 or to use the title of "pharmacist" or "pharmacy intern" without a license; or

8 (14) engaged in unprofessional conduct, as defined in regulations
9 of the board.

10 * Sec. 17. AS 08.80.261 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

11 (b) The board may place under seal all drugs that are owned by or in the
12 possession, custody, or control of a licensee at the time a license is suspended or
13 revoked or at the time the board refuses to renew a license. Except for perishable
14 items, the drugs may not be disposed of until the licensee has exhausted administrative
15 and judicial remedies relating to the licensing action. Perishable items may be sold
16 upon order of the court with the proceeds to be deposited with the court. The board
17 shall notify the Department of Health and Social Services about drugs placed under
18 seal under this subsection.

19 * Sec. 18. AS 08.80.295 is repealed and reenacted to read:

20 Sec. 08.80.295. SUBSTITUTION OF EQUIVALENT DRUG PRODUCTS.

21 (a) Unless the prescription indicates that it is to be dispensed only as written, the
22 pharmacist may, with the consent of the patient, substitute an equivalent drug product.

23 (b) A pharmacist who substitutes an equivalent drug product in compliance
24 with this section and applicable regulations incurs no greater liability in filling the
25 prescription than would be incurred in filling the prescription by dispensing the
26 prescribed name brand product.

27 * Sec. 19. AS 08.80 is amended by adding a new section to read:

28 Sec. 08.80.315. CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS. Information maintained
29 by a pharmacist in the patient's records or that is communicated to the patient as part
30 of patient counseling is confidential and may be released only to

31 (1) the patient or as the patient directs;

1 (2) a practitioner or pharmacist when, in the pharmacist's professional
2 judgment, release is necessary to protect the patient's health and well-being; and

3 (3) other persons or governmental agencies authorized by law to receive
4 confidential information.

5 * Sec. 20. AS 08.80.330(a) is amended to read:

6 (a) Each pharmacy shall have a pharmacist-in-charge. Whenever an
7 applicable law or regulation requires or prohibits action by a pharmacy,
8 responsibility shall be that of the owner and the pharmacist-in-charge, whether
9 the owner is a sole proprietor, partnership, association, corporation, or otherwise
10 [IF THE OWNER OF A PHARMACY IS NOT A LICENSED PHARMACIST, THE
11 OWNER SHALL PLACE A LICENSED PHARMACIST, DESIGNATED THE
12 MANAGER, IN FULL CHARGE AND CONTROL OF THE PHARMACY]. The
13 pharmacist-in-charge [MANAGER] shall ensure compliance with all laws and
14 regulations governing the operation of the pharmacy. A licensed pharmacist appointed
15 as pharmacist-in-charge [MANAGER] of a pharmacy shall immediately advise the
16 board of that appointment.

17 * Sec. 21. AS 08.80.400 is amended to read:

18 Sec. 08.80.400. OTHER LICENSEES [PRACTICE OF MEDICINE] NOT
19 AFFECTED. This chapter does not affect the practice of medicine by a licensed
20 medical doctor, and does not limit a licensed medical doctor, osteopath, podiatrist,
21 physician assistant, advanced nurse practitioner, dentist, veterinarian, dispensing
22 optician, or optometrist in supplying a patient with any medicinal preparation or
23 article within the scope of the person's license [THAT THE LICENSED MEDICAL
24 DOCTOR CONSIDERS PROPER].

25 * Sec. 22. AS 08.80.410 is amended to read:

26 Sec. 08.80.410. USE OF TERM "PHARMACIST" PROHIBITED. A person
27 may not assume or use the title "pharmacist," or any variation of the title, or hold out
28 to be a pharmacist, without being licensed [REGISTERED].

29 * Sec. 23. AS 08.80.430 is amended to read:

30 Sec. 08.80.430 USE OF PHARMACY SYMBOLS PROHIBITED. A person
31 may not display in a place of business the characteristic pharmacy symbol of "Rx" in

1 any form [BOTTLES, OR GLOBES, WHICH ARE COLORED OR CONTAIN
2 COLORED LIQUIDS] 'unless the business has a pharmacist licensed [AND
3 REGISTERED] under this chapter [ON DUTY UNDER AS 08.80.320].

4 * Sec. 24. AS 08.80.480(4) is amended to read:

5 (4) "drug" means an article recognized as a drug in an official
6 compendium, or supplement to an official compendium [IN THE OFFICIAL
7 UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA, OFFICIAL HOMEOPATHIC
8 PHARMACOPOEIA OF THE UNITED STATES, OR OFFICIAL NATIONAL
9 FORMULARY]; an article intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation,
10 treatment, or prevention of disease in man or animal; an article other than food,
11 intended to affect the structure or function of the body of man or animal; and an article
12 intended for use as a component of an article specified in this paragraph but does not
13 include devices or their components, parts, or accessories;

14 * Sec. 25. AS 08.80.480(11) is repealed and reenacted to read:

15 (11) "pharmacy" means a place in this state where drugs are dispensed
16 and pharmaceutical care is provided and a place outside of this state that is subject to
17 licensure or registration under AS 08.80.157(b);

18 * Sec. 26. AS 08.80.480(14) is repealed and reenacted to read:

19 (14) "prescription drug" means a drug that, under federal law, before
20 being dispensed or delivered, is required to be labeled with either of the following
21 statements: (A) "Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription"; (B)
22 "Caution: Federal law restricts this drug to use by, or on the order of, a licensed
23 veterinarian"; or a drug that is required by an applicable federal or state law or
24 regulation to be dispensed only under a prescription drug order or is restricted to use
25 by practitioners only;

26 * Sec. 27. AS 08.80.480 is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

27 (21) "administer" means the direct application of a drug to the body of
28 a patient or research subject by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or other means;

29 (22) "compounding" means the preparation, mixing, assembling,
30 packaging, or labeling of a drug or device (A) as the result of a practitioner's
31 prescription drug order or initiative based on the relationship of the practitioner,

1 patient, and pharmacist in the course of professional practice or (B) for the purpose of,
2 or as an incident to, research, teaching, or chemical analysis and not for sale or
3 dispensing; "compounding" also includes the preparation of drugs or devices in
4 anticipation of prescription drug orders based on routine, regularly observed
5 prescribing patterns;

6 (23) "deliver" or "delivery" means the actual, constructive, or attempted
7 transfer of a drug or device from one person to another, whether or not for
8 consideration;

9 (24) "device" means an instrument, apparatus, implement, machine,
10 contrivance, implant, or other similar or related article, including a component part or
11 accessory, that is required under federal law to bear the label "Caution: Federal or state
12 law requires dispensing by or on the order of a physician";

13 (25) "dispense" or "dispensing" means the preparation and delivery of
14 a drug or device to a patient or patient's agent under a lawful order of a practitioner
15 in a suitable container appropriately labeled for subsequent administration to, or use
16 by, a patient;

17 (26) "distribute" means the delivery of a drug or device other than by
18 administering or dispensing;

19 (27) "drug regimen review" includes evaluation of the prescription drug
20 order and patient record for

21 (A) known allergies;

22 (B) rational therapy-contraindications;

23 (C) reasonable dose and route of administration;

24 (D) reasonable directions for use;

25 (E) duplication of therapy;

26 (F) drug-drug, drug-food, and drug-disease interactions;

27 (G) adverse drug reactions; and

28 (H) proper utilization, including over- or under-utilization, and
29 optimum therapeutic outcomes;

30 (28) "equivalent drug product" means a drug product that has the same
31 established name, active ingredients, strength or concentration, dosage form, and route

1 of administration and that is formulated to contain the same amount of active
2 ingredients in the same dosage form and to meet the same compendia or other
3 applicable standards for strength, quality, purity, and identity, but that may differ in
4 characteristics such as shape, scoring configuration, packaging, excipients including
5 colors, flavors, preservatives, and expiration time;

6 (29) "intern" means an individual who is

7 (A) currently licensed by this state to engage in the practice of
8 pharmacy while under the personal supervision of a pharmacist and is
9 satisfactorily progressing toward meeting the requirements for licensure as a
10 pharmacist; or

11 (B) a graduate from a college of pharmacy who is currently
12 licensed by the board for the purpose of obtaining practical experience as a
13 requirement for licensure as a pharmacist;

14 (30) "labeling" means the process of preparing and affixing a label to
15 a drug container, exclusive, however, of the labeling by a manufacturer, packer, or
16 distributor of a nonprescription drug or commercially packed legend drug or device;

17 (31) "legend drug" means a prescription drug;

18 (32) "manufacturing" means the production, preparation, propagation,
19 conversion, or processing of a drug or device, either directly or indirectly, by
20 extraction from a substance of natural origin or independently by means of chemical
21 or biological synthesis, and includes packaging or repackaging of a substance or
22 labeling or relabeling of its container, and the promotion and marketing of drugs or
23 devices; "manufacturing" also includes the preparation and promotion of commercially
24 available products from bulk compounds for resale by pharmacies, practitioners, or
25 other persons;

26 (33) "patient counseling" means the communication by the pharmacist
27 of information, as defined in the regulations of the board, to the patient or care giver
28 in order to improve therapy by ensuring proper use of drugs and devices;

29 (34) "person" has the meaning given in AS 01.10.060 and also includes
30 a governmental agency;

31 (35) "pharmaceutical care" is the provision of drug therapy and other

1 pharmaceutical patient care services intended to achieve outcomes related to the cure
2 or prevention of a disease, elimination or reduction of a patient's symptoms, or
3 arresting or slowing of a disease process as defined in regulations of the board;

4 (36) "pharmacist" means an individual currently licensed by this state
5 to engage in the practice of pharmacy;

6 (37) "pharmacist-in-charge" means a pharmacist who accepts
7 responsibility for operation of a pharmacy in a manner that complies with laws and
8 regulations applicable to the practice of pharmacy and the distribution of drugs and
9 who is personally in charge of the pharmacy and the pharmacy's personnel;

10 (38) "pharmacy technician" means a supportive staff member who
11 works under the immediate supervision of a pharmacist;

12 (39) "practice of pharmacy" means the interpretation, evaluation, and
13 dispensing of prescription drug orders in the patient's best interest; participation in
14 drug and device selection, drug administration, drug regimen reviews, and drug or
15 drug-related research; provision of patient counseling and the provision of those acts
16 or services necessary to provide pharmaceutical care; and the responsibility for:
17 compounding and labeling of drugs and devices except labeling by a manufacturer,
18 repackager, or distributor of nonprescription drugs and commercially packaged legend
19 drugs and devices; proper and safe storage of drugs and devices; and maintenance of
20 proper records for them;

21 (40) "practitioner" means an individual currently licensed, registered,
22 or otherwise authorized by the jurisdiction in which the individual practices to
23 prescribe and administer drugs in the course of professional practice;

24 (41) "preceptor" means an individual who is currently licensed by the
25 board, meets the qualifications as a preceptor under the regulations of the board, and
26 participates in the instructional training of pharmacy interns;

27 (42) "prescription drug order" means a lawful order of a practitioner
28 for a drug or device for a specific patient;

29 (43) "prospective drug use review" means a review of the patient's drug
30 therapy and prescription drug order, as defined in the regulations of the board, before
31 dispensing the drug as part of a drug regimen review;

1 (44) "significant adverse drug reaction" means a drug-related incident
2 that may result in serious harm, injury, or death to the patient;

3 (45) "substitution" means to dispense without the prescriber's expressed
4 authorization, an equivalent drug product in place of the prescribed drug;

5 (46) "wholesale drug distributor" means anyone engaged in wholesale
6 distribution of drugs, including but not limited to manufacturers; repackagers; own-
7 label distributors; private label distributors; jobbers; brokers; warehouses, including
8 manufacturers' and distributors' warehouses; chain drug warehouses; wholesale drug
9 warehouses; independent wholesale drug traders; and retail pharmacies that conduct
10 wholesale distributions.

11 * Sec. 28. AS 08.80.040, 08.80.130, 08.80.140, 08.80.220, 08.80.230, 08.80.240, 08.80.270,
12 08.80.280, 08.80.290, 08.80.300, 08.80.310, 08.80.320, 08.80.340, 08.80.350, 08.80.360,
13 08.80.365, 08.80.370, 08.80.440, 08.80.480(2), 08.80.480(5), 08.80.480(6), 08.80.480(7),
14 08.80.480(13), 08.80.480(16), 08.80.480(17), 08.80.480(18), and 08.80.480(20) are repealed.

The Committee Substitute you have before you today contains changes suggested by the Division of Occupational Licensing. We support these changes:

Under Section 10, page 5, line 18, deletes "has never had" and inserts "does not currently have..."

This change relieves the concern of violating the Americans With Disabilities Act. For example, if a pharmacist's license were revoked in another state due to alcohol addiction and that person completed a mandated treatment program, they still would be prohibited from obtaining an Alaska license. This change alleviates that concern.

Under Section 10, line 22. New subsection "(8) passes the Alaska Jurisprudence examination."

This would require an applicant to pass an examination regarding state statutes and regulations.

Under Section 13, page 7, lines 10 and 11. Adds "owner(s)" after "facility" and "pharmacy."

Wanted to have the owners or individuals directly responsible and to prevent a person with a prior felony record from being able to own and operate a facility.

Under Section 13, page 7, line 28. Adds "osteopaths and podiatrists" to the list of exempted licenses.

Under Section 14, page 8. Delete (6), (7), (10), (11) and (12).

Re-number and add a new (10) pharmacy facilities classified in accordance with AS 08.80.157(b).

Add new (11) pharmacy technician.

This change allows the Board of Pharmacy to develop categories of facilities in regulation. The "technician" part is necessary to give the

Board of Pharmacy authority to set a license fee for technicians...if so desired.

Under Section 21, page 11, line 16. Adds "osteopaths and podiatrists" to the list of "OTHER LICENSEES" not affected by this bill.

Under Section 25, page 12, lines 10 and 11. After "... outside of this state" deletes "...where drugs are dispensed and pharmaceutical care is provided to residents of this state."

Replaces with "which may be required to be registered under AS 08.80.157(b).

Current wording is somewhat unclear by allowing the Board to extend its authority out of state.

Under Section 28. Delete AS 08.80.475.

This was a oversight and not meant to give the Board of Pharmacy authority over federal facilities.

Under Section 28. Add AS 08.80.140.

This section has been reworked under Section 14 of the Committee substitute and is redundant.

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR

MIKE MILLER

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Ph: (907) 488-0862

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Senate

While in Juneau

State Capitol

Juneau, Alaska

99801-1182

Ph: (907) 465-4976

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Senate District O

SPONSOR STATEMENT

SB 158

"An Act Relating to Pharmacists and Pharmacies"

The passage of this legislation is necessary to keep the practice of pharmacy in Alaska in step with national standards and to afford the public the safety and protection it deserves.

Current statutes are antiquated and obsolete. For example, investigative personnel within the Division of Occupational Licensing have continually experienced difficulty in investigating and processing complaints against licensed personnel and facilities because of vague, inadequate or non-existent language regarding unprofessional conduct and disciplinary sanctions. Many of the statutes are dated from the 1970's and do not reflect the current practice of pharmacy or changing nature of the profession.

Using the Model State Pharmacy Act of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy as a template, this legislation reflects over four years of work by the pharmacy community and is supported by the Alaska Pharmaceutical Association and the Alaska Board of Pharmacy.

SPONSOR STATEMENT

CSSB 158 (L & C)

Section 1: Amends AS 08.02.010(a) to change verbage from registered to licensed for consistency with balance of statutes. A license is a permission to act granted by competent authority as opposed to register which indicates to enroll or record.

Section 2: Amends AS 08.80 by adding new sections AS 08.80.003 "Practice of Pharmacy as a Profession" and AS 08.80.005 "Statement of Purpose." Pharmacy is a learned profession affecting public health and welfare and should be declared as such. The statement of purpose is designed to define the general scope of the Pharmacy Act. It provides for the control and regulation of the practice of pharmacy and the licenser of facilities engaged in the distribution of drugs and related devices. Because "distribution" is defined as delivery of a drug or device other than by administration or dispensing, practitioner's offices and medical clinics would not be subject to licenser by the Board of Pharmacy.

Section 3: Amends AS 08.80.010 by adding a new subsection (b) which establishes term limits for officers elected by the Board.

Section 4: Repeals AS 08.80.030 and reenacted to empower the Board to make such regulations as are necessary to fully administer and implement this Act. This section clarifies the responsibilities of the Board in order to protect the public health and welfare including licenser and renewal of licenses of personnel and facilities, regulation of pharmacists, interns, and technicians, the establishment of rules of conduct, professional standards and standards for education and training. Redundant language in the existing section is repealed.

Section 5: Amends AS 08.80.060 to specify at least three meetings annually, which is current practice.

Section 6: Amends AS 08.80.070 technical change by replacing "registration" with "licenser."

Section 7: Repeals and reenacts AS 08.80.110 by changing verbage from registration to licenser. Recognized that applicants for licenser must pass multiple examinations and recognizes the score transfer process administered by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. Removes specifics from the internship training clause, allowing that to be modified by regulation as needed. Allows a mechanism for graduates of foreign colleges of pharmacy to receive licenser upon meeting strict requirements of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

Section 8: Repeals and reenacts AS 08.80.116 by providing broad authority to establish internship and training requirements. Specific requirements are repealed which will be addressed in regulation.

Section 9: Repeals and reenacts AS 08.80.120 states the examination or examinations shall be prepared to measure the competence of the applicant to engage in the practice of pharmacy. They board may employ, cooperate, and contract with an organization or consultant in the preparation and grading of an examination. The board shall retain sole discretion and responsibility for determining which applicants have successfully passed the examination.

Section 10: Amends AS 08.80 by adding two new sections AS 08.80.145, which provides and clarifies guidelines for reciprocity of license from another state, and AS 08.80.147 which provides guidelines for renewal of licenses which have been lapsed for five years or more.

Section 11: Repeals and reenacts AS 08.80.150 which grants the Board the authority to issue temporary licenses. Repeals specific language which can be modified as needed by regulation.

Section 12: Repeals and reenacts AS 08.80.155 which grants the Board the authority to issue emergency permits. Repeals specific language which can be modified as needed by regulation.

Section 13: Repeals and reenacts AS 08.80.157 which grants and clarifies the authority of the Board to license and renew licenses of facilities involved in the practice of pharmacy or the manufacture of drugs. Allows the Board to determine classifications and criteria for licenser. Specifies that each location must be licensed and that a license is not transferable or assignable. Provides reporting requirements for licensed facilities and grounds for denying a license or taking disciplinary action against a license.

Section 14: Amends AS 08.80.165 by changing the fees terminology.

Section 15: Amends AS 08.80 by adding a new section AS 08.80.165 granting the Board authority to establish continuing education requirements for pharmacists.

Section 16: Amends AS 08.80.261 by changing grounds for disciplinary action to insure protection of the public, while allowing the Board to adapt them to changing conditions as necessary. Board regulations will make the grounds for disciplinary action specific, understandable and reasonable.

Section 17: Adds a new section AS 08.80.261(b) which gives the Board the ability to seal drugs during certain licensing actions to prevent the unlawful distribution of prescription drugs in the absence of a licensed pharmacist or valid pharmacy license.

Section 18: Repeals and reenacts AS 08.80.295 which continues authority for substitution of equivalent drug products (as defined in AS 08.80.480) while allowing the Board to address specific requirements in regulation.

Section 19: Adds a new section AS 08.80.315 which clarifies the confidentiality of certain records and information.

Section 20: Amends AS 08.80.330 to standardize terminology to Pharmacist in Charge instead of manager. Also allows for owners who are pharmacists but not actively practicing to appoint a Pharmacist in Charge.

Section 21: Amends AS 08.80.400 to specify that this chapter does not affect the practice of medicine by a licensed medical doctor, and does not limit a licensed medical doctor, physician assistant, advanced nurse practitioner, dentist, dispensing optician, or optometrist in supplying a patient with any medicinal preparation or article within the scope of the person's license.

Section 22: Amends AS 08.80.410 by changing the word "registered" to "licensed."

Section 23: Amends AS 08.80.430 prohibits the use of the symbol "Rx" unless the business has a pharmacist licensed under this chapter.

Sections

24-27: Repeals and reenacts AS 08.80.480(11), 08.80.480(14) and amends AS 08.80.480. These are updated definitions for terms used in this bill. The definition of the "Practice of Pharmacy" is one of the most important clauses in the Act because it is expressed in broad terms to provide latitude to the Board of Pharmacy in the adoption of implementing regulations.

Section 28: Repeals numerous sections that are better addressed through regulation by the Board of Pharmacy.

Regional Offices
5530 E. Northern Lights Blvd. #1A
Anchorage, Alaska
99504
(907) 333-2037

PayLess
Drug Stores

M

May 1, 1995

Senator Mike Miller
Labor and Commerce
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Senator Miller,

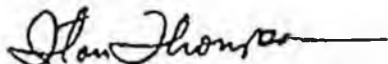
I urge you to support passage of SB158. As you have heard from previous testimony much work has gone into the preparation of these statute changes and additions over the past four years.

With the bill now introduced, please move it along to a speedy passage in the Senate and on to the House for their consideration.

As Pharmacy District Manager for Payless Drug Stores I support this bill in its entirety.

Thanks for your support.

Sincerely,



Stan Thompson, R.Ph.
Pharmacy District Manager
PayLess Drug Stores

"Because Alaska deserves more from a drug store."

JOY HOLLOMAN DONELSON
908 R STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PH 907 2775018 FAX 907 272-5175

APRIL 28, 1995

DEAR SENATOR,

I WRITE YOU TO URGE YOU TO SUPPORT SENATE BILL 158 WHICH IS
A REWRITE OF THE STATE PHARMACY STATUTES.
I HAVE PRACTICE PHARMACY IN ALASKA FOR 34 YEARS AND HAVE
SERVED ON THE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY AND I ASSURE YOU
THAT OUR LAWS ARE WOEFULLY OUT OF DATE, MANY DATING BACK
TO THE FIFTIES. THESE CHANGES ARE NEEDED TO REFLECT THE
WAY THE PROFESSION IS PRACTICED TODAY AND TO PROTECT THE
CITIZENS OF THE STATE.
I APPRECIATE YOUR CONSIDERATION.

SINCERELY,



JOY H. DONELSON R.PH F.A.C.A.



ALASKA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Box 10-1185 Anchorage, Alaska 99510

TO: ALASKAN STATE SENATORS

FROM: ALASKA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

SUBJECT: SB 158 PHARMACY

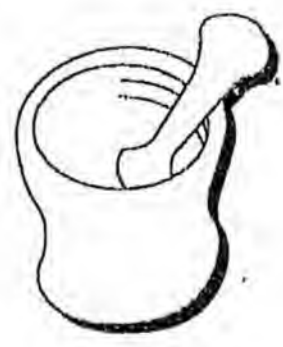
We urge you to support Senate Bill 158 which is a rewrite of the Alaskan pharmacy statutes. This bill has been introduced by Senator Miller and is being reviewed by the Labor and Commerce committee right now. This bill has been endorsed by the Alaska Pharmaceutical Association which represents all the pharmacists in this state and by the Alaska Board of Pharmacy. The Division of Occupational Licensing has requested a rewrite of our statutes because they have experienced difficulty investigating and processing complaints against pharmacists and pharmacies due to vague or non-existent language in the current pharmacy statutes. The Board of Pharmacy has been recommending specific statute revisions since 1984. Many of our current statutes were written in the 1930's -1950's and do not reflect the practice of pharmacy today.

SB 158 was written using the Model State Pharmacy Act provided by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. This bill will enable us to regulate our own profession better and discipline pharmacists or pharmacies that endanger the public health. SB 158 is needed to hold Alaskan pharmacists and pharmacies to standards of practice that apply in other states in this country. Please support this bill and give the Board of Pharmacy the necessary authority to discipline pharmacists and pharmacies when they threaten the public health.

Sincerely,

Abbie Thielen

Abbie Thielen
Legislative Chair
Alaska Pharmaceutical Association



Margaret D. Soden, RPh
PO Box 61328
Fairbanks, AK 99706-1328

April 17, 1995

Senator Mike Miller
Senate District Q
State Capitol, Room 125
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

RE: SB 158 "An Act relating to pharmacists and pharmacies"

Dear Senator Miller:

I am writing to urge you to support SB 158, "An Act relating to pharmacists and pharmacies." This bill will revise and update the antiquated, obsolete and inadequate statutes that currently govern the practice of pharmacy in Alaska. Many of our current statutes were enacted in a piecemeal fashion in the 1950's and 1960's and no longer reflect the current practice of pharmacy nor the changing nature of our profession. This has resulted in much overlap, ambiguity, vagueness, and omission, and there is often a conflict with federal law or other state statutes that also govern parts of our daily practice. Because of vague, inadequate, or non-existent language regarding unprofessional conduct and disciplinary sanctions, the Alaska Board of Pharmacy's investigators in the Division of Occupational Licensing have difficulty investigating and processing complaints against licensed personnel and facilities.

When I served on the Alaska Board of Pharmacy from 1981-1989, we made numerous unsuccessful attempts to revise our statutes in response to Legislative Audit Committee recommendations. Realizing the need to have the statutes governing our profession move into the 1990's and beyond, a task force from the Alaska Board of Pharmacy and the Alaska Pharmaceutical Association was formed with this goal in mind. The task force has been working for the last four years to draft these proposed statutory changes using the Model State Pharmacy Act of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy as a guide. The membership of both groups have approved the changes proposed by the task force.

As a pharmacist, I work every day to care for the medication needs of my patients. I have worked in my chosen profession for 30 years and hope to work for 30 more. Because it is dynamic and ever changing, the laws that govern pharmacy practice need to be written to allow for change while still protecting the public's health. I believe this revision of the pharmacy statutes will accomplish this and urge you to support SB 158 in its entirety.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret D. Soden RPh
Margaret D. Soden, RPh

M

SB

159

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 159

Revision Date:	_____	Dept. Affected:	<u>Health and Social Services</u>
Title:	<u>An Act relating to advance directives for Mental Health Treatment</u>	BRU:	<u>MH/DD Services</u>
Sponsor:	<u>Rieger</u>	Component:	<u>Alaska Psychiatric Institute</u>
Requestor:	<u>Senate HES</u>	COMPONENT SERIAL NO.:	<u>311</u>
		See also (SN#):	_____

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGES IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (please specify)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	N/A					
PART-TIME	N/A					
TEMPORARY	N/A					

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill will not have a fiscal impact on the Division.

Prepared by: Leonard Abel, Ph.D. *Leonard Abel, Ph.D.*
 Division: DMH&DD
 Approved by Com: Karen Ferdue, Commissioner *Karen Ferdue*
 Agency: Department of Health & Social Services

Phone: 465-3370
 Date: 01/24/96
 Date: 1/24/96

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HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred to Committee: March 21, 1996

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 3/28/96

The HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES Committee considered:

CSSB 159(HES) am

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 159(HES) am

MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT DECLARATIONS

"An Act relating to advance directives for mental health treatment."

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute _____ the same title a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) H7SS/2/15/96

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Ann L. Davis</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>William Pateley</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Carol Ann...</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Carla B...</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE

Carla B...

Alaska State Senate

SENATOR STEVE RIEGER
District I

Senate Finance Committee
Chair, Senate Transportation Committee

Legislative Budget and Audit Committee
Administrative Regulation Review Committee
Legislative Council



During Session:
State Capitol, Room 516
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 465-3879

716 West 4th Avenue, Suite 530
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 258-8188

SPONSOR STATEMENT

SB 159 "An Act relating to advance directives for mental health treatment."

Senate Bill 159 allows individuals to make decisions in advance about three types of mental health treatment: psychotropic medication, electroconvulsive therapy, and a short-term admission of up to 17 days into a treatment facility. These decisions are documented in a declaration for mental health treatment and will be used only during any period in which a patient is incapable of consenting to or refusing treatment.

The declaration is set up so that an individual may also appoint a person as an attorney-in-fact to make those treatment decisions for them if they become incapable. The attorney-in-fact would make sure those written instructions are followed or make treatment decisions for the individual if the instructions have not been written down. The attorney-in-fact must accept the appointment in writing and may withdraw from this duty at any time.

The declaration will remain in effect for three years unless the individual becomes incapable of making mental health treatment decisions. If this occurs, the directive continues in effect until the individual is no longer incapable. The individual has the right to revoke all or part of the declaration at any time as long as they have not been determined to be incapable.

This legislation would enable persons to make their own mental health decisions prior to any future mental health crisis they might encounter. The legislation was requested by the Mental Health Consumers of Alaska.

DECLARATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT

By Dorothy Peavey, Executive Director of
Mental Health Consumers of Alaska

An advanced directive is a written instruction, such as a living will or durable power of attorney for health care, relating to the provision of health care when an individual's condition makes him or her unable to make treatment decisions.

The Declaration for Mental Health Treatment is an attempt to bring the advanced directive philosophy to the provision of mental health care — psychotropic medications, electroconvulsive therapy, or short-term (up to 17 days) admission to a treatment facility.

Based on a similar law in Oregon, the Declaration provides an individual the opportunity to spell out his or her preferences in the event of his or her incapacitation. It provides the individual the opportunity to make his or her wishes known on the treatments that have worked in the past and that he or she desires in the future, treatments that have not worked in the past or that he or she does not desire in the future, which physician cares for him or her, in which hospital he or she is treated. Most importantly, it provides for a substitute decisionmaker with whom the doctors would consult should the Declaration not be specific enough or the doctors are recommending a treatment not specified.

The Declaration is initiated when an individual is "of sound mind." Declarations may not name attending physicians or mental health providers as the "attorney-in-fact" (substitute decisionmaker). The attorney-in-fact does not have authority to make mental health treatment decisions unless the principal is "incapable." The instructions that are included in a Declaration will be followed only if a court, two physicians that include a psychiatrist, or a physician and professional mental health clinician believe that the person is incapable of making treatment decisions. Otherwise, an individual is considered capable to give or withhold consent for treatment.

A Declaration may be revoked in whole or in part at any time an individual has not been determined to be incapable. An individual is "incapable," when it is the opinion of a court, two physicians that include a psychiatrist, or a physician and a professional mental health clinician, an individual's ability to receive and evaluate information effectively or communicate decisions is impaired to such an extent that the person currently lacks the capacity to make mental health treatment decisions.

In the past two years in Oregon, where they have Declarations, they have found that individuals

who had fought hospitalization and medication in the past, now were more willing to go to the hospital because they felt their decisions would be heeded.

Initially introduced into the Alaska Legislature as House Bill 318 by Representative Cynthia Toohey and as Senate Bill 159 by Senator Steve Rieger, the Declaration should be scheduled for hearings early in the next Legislative Session.

Endorsements of the Declaration may be mailed to either Mental Health Consumers of Alaska, Representative Toohey, or Senator Rieger at "Alaska State Legislature, State Capitol, Juneau, AK 99801-1182."

Dorothy Peavey, Executive Director of Mental Health Consumers of Alaska, would welcome comments and questions at 907-277-3817 or 800-478-3817. ♡

NINETEENTH ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

All mail should be sent to: State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

REPRESENTATIVES:

Alan Austerman	Brian Porter
Ramona Barnes	Caren Robinson
Tom Brice	Norman Rokeberg
Kay Brown	Jerry Sanders
Con Bunde	Gene Thernault
John Davies	Cynthia Toohey
Bettye Davis	Al Vezey
Gary Lee Davis	Bill Williams
Kim Elton	Ed Willis
David Finkelstein	

Richard Foster
Joseph Green
Ben Grussendorf
Mark Hanley
Ivan Ivan
Jeannette James
Pete Kelly
Vic Kohring
Pete Kott
Gene Kubina
Don Long
Jerry Mackie
Terry Martin
Beverly Masek
Carl Moses
Eldon Mulder
Mike Navarre
Irene Nicholia
Scott Ogan
Sean Pamell
Gail Phillips

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Dave Donley
Jim Duncan
Johnny Ellis
Steve Frank
Lyda Green
Rick Halford
Lyman Hoffman
Tim Kelly
Loren Leman
Georgianna Lincoln
Mike Miller
Drue Pearce
Randy Phillips
Steve Rieger
Judith Salo
Bert Sharp
Robin Taylor
John Torgerson
Fred Zharoff



Southcentral

COUNSELING CENTER

4020 Folker Street · Anchorage, Alaska 99508

(907) 563-1000
FAX 563-2045

November 29, 1995

Senator Steve Rieger
Room 516
State Capitol
Juneau, Ak 99801-1182

Dear Senator Rieger:

This letter is in support of Senate Bill 159, Declaration for Mental Health Treatment. Mental Health Consumers of Alaska used declaration models from other states to work towards developing legislation that would allow Alaskans to establish a document stipulating the consumer's mental health treatment preferences, much like a living will. The consumer would have this document prepared in the event they are declared mentally incompetent.

The management and staff at Anchorage Community Mental Health Services, Inc., support Senate Bill 159, and feel that the declaration process would help to empower the consumer. The ACMHS Board of Directors adopted a recommendation in support of the Declaration for Mental Health Treatment at their October 20, 1994, Board meeting.

The Board, management, and staff of Anchorage Community Mental Health Services appreciated your introduction of Senate Bill 159, and the mental health community applauds your continued support of this bill.

Sincerely,

Ken Taylor
Executive Director

cc: Dorothy Peavey
Mental Health Consumers of Alaska





Working for
Alaska's
Mental
Health

Post-it Fax Note	7671	Date	1/31/96	# of pages	1
To	Betty	From	Dorothy Peavey		
Co./Dept.	Sen. Riccio	Co.	MHA		
Phone #		Phone #	277 3817		
Fax #	465-2069	Fax #	277 2193		

Mental Health Association in Alaska

4050 Lake Otis Parkway, Suite 202 • Anchorage, Alaska 99508-5221 • (907) 563-0880 • Fax (907) 563-0881

October 24, 1995

Dorothy Peavey, M.S.W.
Executive Director
Mental Health Consumers of Alaska
101 East 9th Avenue, Suite 3-A
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Senate Bill No. 159

"An Act relating to advance directives for mental health treatment."

Dear Dorothy:

The Board of Directors would like to support the legislation the Mental Health Consumers of Alaska has brought to the attention of Alaskan lawmakers, i.e. Senate Bill No. 159. It is our belief that this kind of self-advocacy and self-empowerment process in allowing consumers of mental health treatment services the ability to pre-plan and direct caregivers in treatment issues is simply a matter of basic human rights.

We compliment you personally on the hard work you have completed on this issue. We will stand by you and the Mental Health Consumers of Alaska in assuring this legislation is brought to the attention of the public and those for whom we advocate. Please do not hesitate in listing the Mental Health Association in Alaska as a strong supporter of the advance directives for mental health treatment.

Sincerely;

Jan McGillivray, M.Ed.
CEO/President

Sharon Lundy, M.S.
Chair of the Board

Serving Alaska Since 1953

Home of D/ART. Depression/Awareness-Recognition-Treatment Program



April 16, 1995

Marveen Coggins
Legislative Aid
Representative Cynthia Toohey
Room 104
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Marveen:

Please accept my apology for being so late in responding to your request to review the mental health treatment bill Representative Toohey is considering. I have reviewed the bill and found no problems with it from a facility perspective.

Please feel free to contact me with any further questions or if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Kathleen M. Cronin
Chief Executive Officer

RECEIVED FEB 05 1996

Dear Senator Reiger

HB-318 would help mental illness with (miracostones). Having Bio-polar, and a single parent, with numerous hospitalizations I know now what works well that is why I haven't been in for 2 years. Please work with us. These programs + Bills really work, when used right

Thank You

Jaymie

Jaymie Murphy
2107 Chickaloon
Wasilla AK 99654

RECEIVED FEB 05 1996

Box 1107

Palmer, Ak. 99645

24 Jan 96

Dear Senator Reiger

I am writing to you in regard to SB 159. I would like to see SB 159 passed. This bill would allow me choices of care that I can make before I am in an incapable position. This is an important step in helping our mental health care.

Sincerely,

Jim Williams

29 January '96

Dear Senator Rieger:

I support House Bill 318 and
Want to see passed Senate Bill 159.

Sincerely,

Janett Grady

P.O. Box 1353

Palmer, AK 99645

RECEIVED FEB 02 1996

RECEIVED FEB 05 1996

01-25-96

Dear Senator Rieger: I would appreciate you pressing SB 159.

As I am ever in a hospital for treatment I would like to have a part in the decision making.

My husband was hospitalized and forced to be strapped into bed. This wasn't fair and he should be able to make decisions with the assistance of an advocate.

Thank you for your support and taking time to listen.

Sincerely,

Bonnie Hart
100 Heritage Drive
Wasilla, AK 99654
73-7404

**TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR**

State of Alaska

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL ON DISABILITIES AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

P.O. Box 240249 • Anchorage, Alaska 99524-0249 • Phone: 907-563-5355 • Fax: 907-563-5357

March 28, 1996

Senator Steve Rieger
Room 516
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

RE: Council's position on Senate Bill 159

Dear Senator Rieger;

Thank you for your efforts in addressing the mental health needs of Alaskans through Senate Bill 159. The Governor's Council on Disabilities and Special Education believes that Senate Bill 159 improves mental health care by preserving a patient's right to choose the method of medical treatment.

Legislation allowing people to make a mental health treatment declaration before an episode of illness gives patients control over their medical care when they are incapacitated. In addition, the legislation removes several barriers for care providers. With a declaration in place, doctors are able to expedite a comprehensive treatment program for the patient.

The Council supports Senate Bill 159 because it grants Alaskans the right to decide their own mental health treatment. If you have any questions or comments, please contact the Council's Executive Director, David Maltman, at (907)563-5355.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kathy Fitzgerald".

Kathy Fitzgerald, Chair

cc: Representative Cynthia Toohey (I)HES Co-Chair
Representative Con Bunde (H)HES Co-Chair

SB

165

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1
 Bill Version: CS SB 165 (HES)
 (S) Publish Date: 1/18/96

STATE OF ALASKA
 1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____ Department: Commerce and Economic Development
 Title: An Act relating to psychologists and psychological BRU: Occupational Licensing
associates. Component: Operations
 Sponsor: Senate HESS
 Requestor: Senator Green COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1844

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 General Fund						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other 1091 Designated PR						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY 96) cost: \$ 0.0

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

SB 165 makes a number of changes to the psychology and psychological associate licensing statutes (AS 08.86), however, these changes do not require new funds to be implemented. Section 9 of the bill gives the board new authority to summarily suspend a license. If a license were to be summarily suspended hearing expenses would be immediately incurred. However, historical activity indicate that cases in which a license could be summarily suspended would be minimal, consequently, associated costs may be covered by the operating budget.

Prepared by: Jennifer Strickler, Administrative Officer *[Signature]* Phone: 465-2144
 Division: Occupational Licensing *[Signature]* Date: January 12, 1996
 Approved by Commissioner: William L. Hensley *[Signature]* Date: 1-15-96
 Agency: Commerce and Economic Development

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)
Date Referred to Committee: February 12, 1996

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4/11/96

The HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES Committee considered: CSSB 165(L&C)

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 165(L&C) PSYCHOLOGISTS & PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

"An Act relating to psychologists and psychological associates."

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute HCS CS SB 165 (HES) the same title a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) _____ APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____
 fiscal note(s) _____ fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____ zero fiscal note(s) CEO/1/18/96

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Lawrence J. ...</i>			✓	
<i>... R. ...</i>			✓	
<i>Con Brunde</i>			✓	
<i>...</i>	✓			
<i>...</i>			✓	
<i>Grant Robinson</i>			✓	

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE Con Brunde

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 165(HES)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to psychologists and psychological associates."

2 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

3 * Section 1. AS 08.86 is amended by adding a new section to read:

4 Sec. 08.86.075. POWER TO ORDER EXAMINATIONS. The board may
5 order a licensed psychologist or licensed psychological associate to submit to a
6 reasonable physical or mental examination if the board has credible evidence sufficient
7 to conclude that the psychologist's or psychological associate's physical or mental
8 capacity to practice safely is at issue.

9 * Sec. 2. AS 08.86.130(a) is amended to read:

10 (a) The board shall issue a psychologist license to a person who

11 (1) holds an earned doctorate degree, from an academic institution
12 whose program of graduate study for a doctorate degree in psychology meets the
13 criteria established by the board by regulation, in

14 (A) clinical psychology;

15 (B) counseling [EDUCATIONAL] psychology; or

1 (C) education in a [WITH THE] field of specialization [IN
2 COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY OR EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY; OR

3 (D) A SUBJECT] considered equivalent by the board;

4 (2) has not engaged in dishonorable conduct related to the practice
5 of counseling or psychometry;

6 (3) has one year of post doctoral supervised experience approved by
7 the board; and

8 (4) [(3)] takes and passes the objective examination developed or
9 approved by the board.

10 * Sec. 3. AS 08.86.135 is amended to read:

11 Sec. 08.86.135. TEMPORARY LICENSE. The board may issue a temporary
12 license to a person who meets the requirements of AS 08.86.130(a)(1) and (2). A
13 temporary license issued under this section is valid only for the time period
14 identified in the person's plan for the purpose of obtaining supervised experience
15 to meet the requirements of AS 08.86.130(a)(3) [UNTIL THE RESULTS OF THE
16 EXAMINATION FOLLOWING THE ISSUANCE OF THE TEMPORARY LICENSE
17 ARE PUBLISHED].

18 * Sec. 4. AS 08.86.160 is repealed and reenacted to read:

19 Sec. 08.86.160. LICENSING REQUIREMENTS. (a) The board shall issue
20 a psychological associate license to a person who

21 (1) holds an earned master's degree from an academic institution whose
22 program of graduate study for a master's degree in psychology meets the criteria
23 established by the board by regulation in

24 (A) clinical psychology;

25 (B) counseling psychology; or

26 (C) education in a field of specialization considered equivalent
27 by the board;

28 (2) has not engaged in dishonorable conduct related to the practice of
29 counseling or psychometry;

30 (3) has two years of post master's supervised experience approved by
31 the board; and

1 (4) takes and passes the objective examination developed or approved
2 by the board for psychological associates.

3 (b) The board may not deny recognition as an accredited or approved academic
4 institution to an educational institution solely because its program has not been
5 accredited by a professional organization of psychologists.

6 * Sec. 5. AS 08.86.164(a) is amended to read:

7 (a) A psychological associate shall be licensed to provide psychological
8 services within [FOR SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES OR AREAS OF COMPETENCE AS
9 DETERMINED BY] the nature and extent of the psychological associate's training and
10 experience as defined in regulation [, AND THOSE AREAS SHALL BE SPECIFIED
11 ON THE LICENSE].

12 * Sec. 6. AS 08.86 is amended by adding a new section to article 4 to read:

13 Sec. 08.86.166. TEMPORARY LICENSE. The board may issue a temporary
14 license to a person who meets the requirements of AS 08.86.160(a)(1), (2), and (4).
15 A temporary license issued under this section is valid only for the time period
16 identified in the person's plan for the purpose of obtaining supervised experience to
17 meet the requirement of AS 08.86.160(a)(3).

18 * Sec. 7. AS 08.86.200(a) is amended to read:

19 (a) A psychologist or psychological associate may not reveal to another person
20 a communication made to the psychologist or psychological associate by a client about
21 a matter concerning which the client has employed the psychologist or psychological
22 associate in a professional capacity. This section does not apply to

23 (1) a case conference with other mental health professionals
24 [PSYCHOLOGISTS, PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES,] or with physicians and
25 surgeons;

26 (2) a case in which the client in writing authorized the psychologist or
27 psychological associate to reveal a communication;

28 (3) a case where an immediate threat of serious physical harm to an
29 identifiable victim is communicated to a psychologist or psychological associate by a
30 client;

31 (4) disclosures of confidential communications required under Rule 504,

1 Alaska Rules of Evidence; or

2 (5) proceedings conducted by the board or the department where the
3 disclosure of confidential communications is necessary to defend against charges that
4 the psychologist or psychological associate has violated provisions of this chapter;
5 information obtained by the board or department under this paragraph is
6 confidential and is not a public record for purposes of AS 09.25.110 - 09.25.140.

7 * Sec. 8. AS 08.86.204 is amended to read:

8 Sec. 08.86.204. GROUNDS FOR IMPOSITION OF DISCIPLINARY
9 SANCTIONS. After a hearing, the board may impose a disciplinary sanction on a
10 person licensed under this chapter when the board finds that the licensee

11 (1) secured a license through deceit, fraud, or intentional
12 misrepresentation;

13 (2) engaged in deceit, fraud, or intentional misrepresentation in the
14 course of providing professional services or engaging in professional activities;

15 (3) advertised professional services in a false or misleading manner;

16 (4) has been convicted of a felony or other crime that [WHICH] affects
17 the licensee's ability to continue to practice competently and safely;

18 (5) intentionally or negligently engaged in or permitted the performance
19 of patient care by persons under the licensee's supervision that [WHICH] does not
20 conform to minimum professional standards regardless of whether actual injury to the
21 patient occurred;

22 (6) failed to comply with this chapter, with a regulation adopted under
23 this chapter, or with an order of the board;

24 (7) continued to practice after becoming unfit due to

25 (A) professional incompetence;

26 (B) failure to keep informed of current professional practices;

27 (C) addiction or severe dependency on alcohol or other drugs
28 which impairs the ability to practice safely;

29 (D) physical or mental disability or a combination of physical
30 and mental disabilities;

31 (8) engaged in sexual misconduct with a patient during the course

1 of therapy, either within or outside the treatment setting, or within two years
2 after therapy or counseling with the patient has terminated; in this paragraph,
3 "sexual misconduct" includes sexual contact, as defined in regulations adopted
4 under this chapter, or attempted sexual contact, regardless of the patient's or
5 former patient's consent or lack of consent [LEWD OR IMMORAL CONDUCT IN
6 CONNECTION WITH THE DELIVERY OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICE TO
7 PATIENTS].

8 * Sec. 9. AS 08.86.204 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

9 (b) The board may summarily suspend the license of a licensee who refuses
10 to submit to a physical or mental examination under AS 08.86.075. A person whose
11 license is suspended under this subsection is entitled to a hearing by the board within
12 seven days after the effective date of the order. If, after a hearing, the board upholds
13 the suspension, the licensee may appeal the suspension to a court of competent
14 jurisdiction.

15 * Sec. 10. AS 08.86.230(4) is amended to read:

16 (4) "psychological associate" means a person licensed under this
17 chapter who renders [SPECIFIC] psychological services [IN ASSOCIATION WITH
18 A LICENSED PSYCHOLOGIST] and complies with AS 08.86.164;

19 * Sec. 11. AS 08.86.162(3), 08.86.164(b), 08.86.164(c), 08.86.164(d), and 08.86.164(e) are
20 repealed.

Alaska State Legislature



Sen. Lyda Green, Chairman
Sen. Loren Leman, Vice-Chairman
Sen. Mike Miller
Sen. Johnny Ellis
Sen. Judith Salo

State Capitol
Room 423
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
907-465-3762

Senate Committee on Health, Education and Social Services

SB 165 Psychologists and Psychological Associates

Sponsor Statement

Currently under Alaska law, psychological associates are held to a more stringent standard in the licensure process than other masters-level mental health practitioners. For example, psychological associates are now the only mental health practitioners required to have three years of supervision by a Ph.D. psychologist prior to examination, followed by five years of supervision before they are eligible for independent practice. These provisions are too restrictive and often dissuade or prohibit individuals from entering into this particular profession.

The goal of this legislation is to bring the psychological associates into conformity with other masters-level programs (i.e. social workers, marriage and family therapists). It also insures the quality of these professionals by maintaining the examination, education, and ethical standards prior to licensure.

This bill has a zero fiscal note from the Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

Alaska State Legislature

Sen. Lyda Green, Chairman
Sen. Loren Leman, Vice-Chairman
Sen. Mike Miller
Sen. Johnny Ellis
Sen. Judith Salo



State Capitol
Room 423
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
907-465-3762

Senate Committee on Health, Education and Social Services

SB 165 Psychologists and Psychological Associates

SECTIONAL SUMMARY

Section 1: Allows the board to order a licensed psychologist or licensed psychological associate to submit to a reasonable physical or mental examination if the board finds credible evidence that the individual's physical or mental capacity to practice safely is at issue.

Section 2: Prohibits the board from issuing a license to an applicant who has conducted her or himself dishonorably in providing mental health services.

Section 3: Provides for psychologists (Ph.D.-level) to work under supervision and with the board's oversight for a limited time period to meet the experience requirements for licensing.

Section 4: Consolidates licensing requirements located under this chapter. Also this section clarifies and simplifies the licensing requirements for a masters-level psychological associate and makes them consistent with masters-level social workers and marital and family therapists.

Section 5: Removes redundant section of statute.

Section 6: Provides for psychological associates (masters-level) to work under supervision and with the board's oversight for a limited time period to meet the experience requirements for licensing. This provision also conforms to requirements already in place for social workers and marital and family therapists.

Section 7: Provides for psychological associates and psychologists to hold case conference with other mental health professionals outside the psychology and medical fields, e.g. psychiatrists, social workers, and marital and family therapists.

Section 8: Replaces the current reference to lewd or immoral conduct as a basis for the board taking disciplinary action with specific language prohibiting sexual

contact between a mental health provider and a client during the course of therapy and within two years after therapy.

Section 9: Authorized the board to suspend the license of a licensee who refuses to submit to a physical or mental examination under AS 08.86.075.

Section 10: Defines psychological associate

Life QUEST

COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

230 E. Paulson Ave., Suite 68, Wasilla, Alaska 99654-7001
(907) 376-2411 • 800-478-2410 • FAX (907) 376-1626 • TDD (907) 373-5197

December 12, 1995

Senator Lyda Green
4000 Palmdale Drive
Wasilla AK 99654

Dear Senator Green:

We, the undersigned, are Master's level clinicians employed with Life Quest, a nonprofit community mental health facility in Wasilla. It has been our continuing concern that access to Alaska's licensing has been too restrictive, especially when compared to other states. For many of us, the requirements to become a licensed Psychological Associate have been too cost prohibitive and unreasonable. Specifically, the duration and number of supervision hours are a major roadblock.

Please consider Senate Bill #165 as a positive change to make the licensure process more reasonable and user-friendly.

Sincerely,

LIFE QUEST'S MASTER'S LEVEL CLINICIANS

Michelle Boyne, M.S.
Bull H. Hildebrand, W.L.C.M.H.
Debra J. Smith, M.S.W.
Doni Grace, M.S.W.
Wanda D. Smith, M.S.W.
Deanne A. Sparks
Blackburn, L.S.W.
Cynthia R. Brown, M.S.W.
Pat Kelly, M.D.
Karen Jensen

Jill Gordon, M.S. Intern
Ken Fallon, L.C.S.E.
Michelle M. M.S., L.P.F.T.
Harold Hinder, M.Ed.
Carol Monroe, M.S.C.P.
John Hite, L.P.F.T.
Susan Steele, M.A.
James D. Stutz, M.A.
Deborah M. Korda, M.S.



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December 12, 1995

Senator Lyda Green
4000 Palmdale Drive
Wasilla AK 99654

Dear Senator Green:

As Life Quest's Chief Executive Officer, I am writing you to encourage your support of Senate Bill #165. It is in the best interest of both our consumers and our employees to have licensure statutes which are reasonable and which encourage participation. We have clinicians who are actively pursuing Psychological Associate licensure, and further refinement of this statute will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,



Robert S. Irvine, Ed.D., L.C.S.W., M.B.A.
Chief Executive Officer

/sd





UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE

3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508-8224

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
Department of Psychology
(907) 766-1711
FAX (907) 786-4898

December 19, 1995

To: Allen Moma

From: Mark E. Johnson, Associate Professor *MEJ*
Department of Psychology

Re: SB 165: Changes to Psychologist and Psychological
Associate Regulations

On behalf of our graduate students, I would like to thank you for your efforts in proposing the changes to the regulations governing psychologists and psychological association as included in Senate Bill 165. I unequivocally support these changes and believe they are crucial to the ongoing success of graduates from our M.S. in Clinical Psychology program. Given the changes in the health care arena, it is critical that our students become licensed. The changes that are included in SB 165 will improve and streamline the licensing process to such a degree that more of our graduates will be license eligible. This will not only improve the marketability and employability of our students, but it will serve to protect better the consumers of mental health consumers. Further, I have heard from several agencies, including rural ones, that they would like to hire more of our graduates but are unable to do so because of the licensure issue. Thus, I believe that the changes encompassed in SB 165 will benefit not only our students, but mental health consumers throughout the State.

Thank you again for your efforts. I will express my strong support for this bill in any setting or arena; please let me know if this is needed.



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3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99506-8224

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
Department of Psychology
(907) 786-1711
FAX (907) 766-4898

December 19, 1995

Re: SB 165

Dear Legislators of the State of Alaska,

With this memo I would like to express my strong support for SB 165 and the changes it makes in the regulations governing psychologists and psychological associates. It is critical that graduates from master's level programs in psychology become licensed to participate fully in meeting the mental health needs of Alaska. The proposed changes encourages the pursuit of licensure among these professionals by 1 making the licensing process more comparable to other masters level licenses, i.e., Marriage and Family Therapist and Social Worker, and 2 by establishing the opportunity to define an agreement between the applicant and the licensing board that will identify what a specific applicant needs to complete to be license eligible.

Because this bill encourages more master's level practitioners to seek licensure, it will ultimately benefit the consumers of mental health services in Alaska. Most importantly, it will serve to improve service delivery in the bush, where licensed psychological associates are the exception not the rule. Overall, it will improve the quality of mental health care delivery by ensuring the quality control that licensure provides.

Thus, I believe that SB 165 represents a very proactive and positive move in meeting the mental health needs of Alaskans and I strongly supports its passage.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Christiane Brems".

Christiane Brems, Ph.D.
Associate Professor

ALASKA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY

February 6, 1996

Re: SB 165 and HB 479

Dear Legislators of the State of Alaska:

On behalf of the graduate students and the faculty of the Master of Science in Counseling Psychology program at Alaska Pacific University I wish to express my support for SB 165 and HB 479. It is critical that graduates from master's level programs at both the University of Alaska and Alaska Pacific University be eligible for licensure to be able to fully participate in meeting the mental health needs of Alaska's residents.

Given recent trends and changes in mental health, such as the advent of managed care and the consequent need for clinicians who are trained to provide short-term treatment, it is urgent that master's level practitioners are license eligible, and that there is a sensible process for such licensure. The proposed changes in the law will enable more of our graduates to become licensed, and therefore they will be better able to serve the needs of Alaskans, particularly in rural villages. Further, the proposed changes make the licensing process for master's level psychologists more comparable to the procedures that currently exist for Marriage and Family Therapists and Social Workers, as it ought to be. And finally, the proposed changes will make master's level psychologists more directly accountable to the licensing board which will ensure greater quality control and consumer protection.

Sincerely,



Ellen Cole, Ph.D.
Professor
Acting Director,
Master of Science in Counseling Psychology Program



3745 Community Park Loop, Suite 102 • Anchorage, Alaska 99508 • (907) 276-4994 • FAX (907) 276-6930
INTERMISSION Crisis Nursery • 24 Hours • (907) 276-8511

Re: HB420

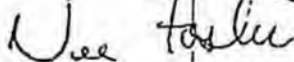
Dear Legislators of the State of Alaska,

As a licensed psychological associate and clinical director of a private, non-profit family service agency, I write you to express my wholehearted support for the changes proposed in HB420.

In my agency, I have supervised licensed clinical social workers, licensed marriage family therapists, masters level student interns and an unlicensed Psy.D. The proposed changes in HB420 would make the licensing process for psychological associates much more comparable to other masters level licenses. I know first hand from supervising masters level students from the University of Alaska - Anchorage, and Alaska Pacific University as interns at my agency the fine job our State's Universities do in preparing these masters level practitioners to provide quality mental health services. I have listened to the discouragement of these students when faced with state licensing requirements that are much more stringent than social workers and marriage and family therapists.

I believe HB420 can only benefit mental health consumer services in Alaska while continuing to uphold the integrity of licensing requirements in their intent to ensure quality professional care to our Alaskan communities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dee Foster".

Dee Foster, M.S.
Clinical Director

Strengthening Families Since 1972



A United Way Agency

Southern Alaska Chapter,
National Committee for
Prevention of Child Abuse



General Guidelines for Providers of Psychological Services

**Committee on Professional Standards
Board of Professional Affairs**

**American Psychological Association
Washington, D.C.**

General Guidelines for Providers of Psychological Services

Board of Professional Affairs, Committee on Professional Standards

Preamble

A set of practices and implicitly recognized principles of conduct evolves over the history of every profession. Such principles guide the relationships of the members of the profession to their users, to each other, and to the community of which both professionals and users are members. Making such guiding principles and practices explicit is a sign of the profession's maturity and serves the best interests of the profession, its users, and the community at large.

Because psychology is a continually evolving science and profession, guidelines for practice are living documents that require periodic review and revision. The *General Guidelines for Providers of Psychological Services*^{1,2} represents an important milestone in the evolutionary development of professional psychology.

These General Guidelines are a set of aspirational statements for psychologists that encourage continual improvement in the quality of practice and service. Some of these General Guidelines have been derived from specific APA Ethical Principles (APA, 1981a).³ Providers of psychological services have the same responsibility to uphold these specific General Guidelines as they would the corresponding Ethical Principles. The language of the other General Guidelines must at all times be interpreted in light of their aspirational intent.

These General Guidelines are general in nature and, as such, are intended for use by all providers of psychological services; they are supplemented by the *Specialty Guidelines for the Delivery of Services by Clinical (Counseling, Industrial/Organizational, and School) Psychologists* (APA, 1981b).

Introduction

This version of the *General Guidelines* is the second revision of the principles originally adopted by the American Psychological Association on September 4, 1974, and first revised in 1977.⁴ The *General Guidelines* are intended to improve the quality, effectiveness, and accessibility of psychological services.

Since 1970, the American Psychological Association has worked to develop and codify a uniform set of guidelines for psychological practice that would serve the respective needs of users, providers, third-party purchasers, and other sanctioners of psychological services. In addition, the APA has established a Committee on Professional Standards, which is charged with keeping the Gen-

eral Guidelines responsive to the needs of these groups and with upgrading and extending them as the profession and science of psychology continue to develop knowledge, improved methods, and additional modes of psychological service. These General Guidelines have been established by organized psychology as a means of self-regulation in the public interest.

When providing any of the covered psychological service functions at any time and in any setting, whether public or private, profit or nonprofit, any persons representing themselves as psychologists are expected, where feasible, to observe these General Guidelines of practice to promote the best interests and welfare of the users of such services. Functions and activities related to the teaching of psychology, the writing or editing of scholarly or scientific manuscripts, and the conduct of scientific research do not fall within the purview of the present *General Guidelines*.⁵

Underlying Principles

Six basic principles have guided the development of these General Guidelines:

1. These General Guidelines apply to psychological service functions offered by psychologists, regardless of their specialty, of the setting, or of the form of remuneration given to them. Professional psychology has a uniform set of guidelines just as it has a common code of ethics (APA, 1981a). These General Guidelines apply equally to individual practitioners and to those who work in a group practice, an institutional agency, or another organizational setting.
2. Guidelines describe levels of quality for covered psychological services that providers strive to attain, regardless of the nature of the users, purchasers, or sanctioners of such covered services.
3. Those people who provide psychological services

These General Guidelines were revised by the Committee on Professional Standards (COPS) in consultation with the Board of Professional Affairs (BPA) and providers of psychological services from throughout the American Psychological Association (APA). The assistance of APA staff is gratefully acknowledged. The names of members and staff who supported this effort are included in Footnote 4. This document was approved by the APA Council of Representatives in February 1987.

Comments or questions on these General Guidelines should be addressed to the Committee on Professional Standards, American Psychological Association, 1200 Seventeenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Rev. 6/98

Central Microfilm Services
Department of Education
State of Alaska

General Guidelines for Providers of Psychological Services

**Committee on Professional Standards
Board of Professional Affairs**

**American Psychological Association
Washington, D.C.**

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Board of Professional Affairs, Committee on Professional Standards

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